

Ever Hear of Cicero, Mr. President?

DO YOU READ THE PAPERS, President Truman?

Ever hear of Cicero? Not the Roman talker. But Cicero, Illinois.

Mr. President, you ought to know that a Negro lawyer has just been indicted there as a "conspirator" because he was hired by the NAACP to defend another Negro family's right to rent an apartment.

This is a fact, Mr. President, that you ought to know. First, because you are sworn to uphold the U.S. Constitution and the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments giving the Negro people full equality.

Second, because you made a speech to the American Bar Asso-

ciation last week in which you called on the lawyers to defend the Bill of Rights, and to dare to defend unpopular causes.

WELL, MR. PRESIDENT, what are you going to do about the fact that an American lawyer—a Negro—has been indicted for "conspiring" to uphold the U.S. Constitution and the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments in Cicero, Illinois, a suburb of Chicago?

What are you going to do about another fact—that the same Chicago (Cook County) jury declared

that it is a "conspiracy" for white Americans—the other indicted citi-

zens—to stand up in defense of the social, property and democratic rights of Negro people?

THE "CONSPIRACY" RACKET is mushrooming fast, Mr. President.

It started out with your own Attorney General jailing Communists and working class leaders for the "conspiracy" of advocating peace between us and the Soviet Union, peace in Korea and the working class ideals of socialism.

Now, it is a "conspiracy" for Negro lawyers to defend the victims of "white supremacy" mobs in Chicago. It is a "conspiracy" for white

people to challenge the "white supremacy" rottenness which should have died with the vileness of the Confederacy.

THAT'S HOW IT GOES—if it is a "conspiracy" under the Smith Act for Gene Dennis and John Gates to advocate peace and Marxian socialism, then it becomes a "conspiracy" to challenge "white supremacy."

And they'll try to make it a "conspiracy" for any trade union to demand higher wages because of the phony "emergency."

They rigged the juries against not words. Well, give us a deed

Square frame-up. Then they rigged the bail. Now, they are telling the Negro people and everyone else that they can't hire lawyers. They can't even have their property rights respected. They are now saying that there are "white" property rights and "Negro property rights."

You are talking big, Mr. President, against the menace of McCarthyism. It sure is a menace. But what are you going to do about the Cicero outrage which makes Calhoun and Jeff Davis look like patriots? You say you want deers, they rig the juries against not words. Well, give us a deed

Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXVIII, No. 191
Price 10 Cents (8 Pages)

New York, Monday, September 24, 1951

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AUSTRALIAN VOTERS DEFEAT ATTEMPT TO BAN COMMUNIST PARTY

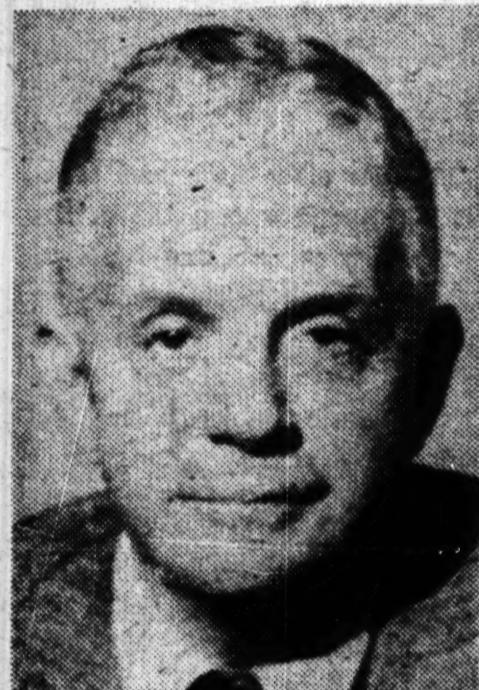
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NAACP CALLS FOR FIGHT ON CICERO INDICTMENT

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday announced an all-out fight against the Cook County grand jury indictment of attorney George Leighton and others in the Cicero anti-Negro riots.

Walter White, NAACP secretary, called for support from all branches and denounced the indictment as "one of the gravest threats to the Negro's fight for equal justice which has yet developed."

"If George Leighton," said White, "can be indicted in Illinois for resorting to the courts to protect the civil rights of Harvey Clark or any other Negro, it is not difficult to imagine what will happen to lawyers, Negro or white, in the South or other parts of the country, when they appeal to the courts for redress of racial injustices. The action of the Cook County grand



WHITE

jury is intimidation of the most vicious sort."

Indicted with Leighton on a

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AFL Leader Warns

West German Trusts Breed New Perils

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—Western Germany faces the danger of its former industrial barons regaining control of the country's basic industries and creating a militaristic state, Henry Rutz, AFL representative in Germany, admitted in his report to the

AFL BUTCHERS' PAPER URGES TRUCE AT 38th

The U. S. should agree to an ceasefire talks is to stop the fighting while an armistice that could lead to permanent peace is being worked out.

A united Korea will eventually be obtained. Such an accomplishment, however, is out of the question now. An armistice is highly desirable but this cannot be obtained until a 'ceasefire' is agreed upon.

There should be a practical and reasonable approach to every thing, even modern warfare.

Headed, "A Little More Land," the editorial on Korea declares:

"We hardly feel . . . that the establishment of a buffer region along the present battle lines is an issue so important that our boys

should continue to sacrifice their lives while these discussions continue.

"The whole purpose of the

ALP Club Leaders Hail People's Election Planks

By MICHAEL SINGER

A fighting people's program, adopted unanimously for the election campaign by the State Executive Committee of the American Labor Party, was enthusiastically received by a citywide conference Saturday of ALP club leaders. The program has five planks—

Peace, Civil Liberties, High Living Standards, Good Government, and Municipal Finances and the 15 Cent Fare.

"A year ago," the platform preamble stated, "during the 1950 elections, the ALP stood almost alone in its opposition to American armed intervention in Korea. Today, several opinion polls as well as resolutions of organizations of labor, women and veterans indicate that the American people overwhelmingly want an end to the

slaughter going on in Korea."

"The last year has also seen," said the ALP, "the rising revulsion, particularly among church groups, women's organizations, workers and farmers and the Negro and Puerto Rican people, against the growing economic hardships of high prices, high taxes and the wage freeze; against the ruthless suppression of civil liberties, abandonment of civil rights legislation

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Registration Starts Today, Polls Open from 5:30 to 10:30

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N.Y. Unionists Plan Parley To Defend and Support 'Worker'

A group of 20 unionists from 10 unions—AFL, CIO and independent—gathered last Friday to discuss organization of a labor conference to defend and promote the Daily Worker and The Worker.

The group decided to call a conference on Oct. 11, and set itself up as the organizing committee for the conference. It named a steering committee of five to work out conference details and to prepare proposals for a citywide trade union committee for Freedom of the

Press, with affiliated groups in all industries.

The entire organizing committee will meet again Oct. 3 to review progress in organizing the conference.

The move for organizing trade unionists in behalf of the daily and week-end labor papers was initiated by the five trade union members of the national Freedom of the Press Committee, which issued a country-wide call on Aug. 23 for Americans to defend the right of

these papers to publish, and which urged readers and friends of the two papers to organize themselves into local groups to protect and promote them.

The five trade unionists are Beatrice Kahn of District 65, Distributive Workers Union; Adele White Vincent, Furriers Joint Council; Frank Wedl, Painters' Union; Fanny Golos, International Ladies Garment Workers, and Murray Helstein, Furriers Joint Board. Miss Kahn served as chair-

Rally to Aid Jailed Victims Of Smith Act

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man of the Friday meeting which was addressed by Max Gordon, editorial staff member of the Daily Worker.

One District 65 member told the gathering how he picks up 25 Daily Workers at a newsstand daily, sells 17 copies in his shop to regular customers, and gives eight to a supporter of the paper who sells them in a neighboring shop.

A member of the United Public

(Continued on Page 6)

Coast Pension Union Hits War-Made Cuts in Aid

By WILL PARRY

SEATTLE, Sept. 23.—Confronted with unprecedented attacks on social security, stemming from the bipartisan war program, the Washington Pension Union outlined a fighting program for peace, pensions, Negro liberation and

SEND 15,000 CALLS FOR NEGRO LABOR CONVENTION

DETROIT, Sept. 23.—Some 15,000 calls have been sent out for asking for particulars.

Delegates may be sent by local unions, departments, shops or by rank and file committees and other people's organizations. There is a \$2 fee for each delegate.

Main aim of the convention, according to the call, will be "to chart a course to full freedom of the Negro people and an end to the era of second-class citizenship."

UNION CALLS GM AND FORD CONFERENCES ON LAYOFFS

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, Sept. 23.—The United Auto Workers General Motors department will convene a nationwide conference Friday at the Hotel Detroiter of delegates from GM plants. On Oct. 11 and 12 at the Masonic Temple the UAW will call together a similar session of shop delegates from all Ford plants.

Also a national UAW Chrysler conference is to be convened in Detroit the last week in September or the first week in October.

These conferences, which will represent close to one million auto workers, arise out of the effects of the war program and its impoverishing effects on the auto workers.

Some 300,000 auto workers are estimated as being unemployed. In addition, a complete slowdown of car production is reported looming toward the end of 1951.

Pressure from the shop level union leaders brought about the calling of these conferences to map out how the union will prevent possibly half of its members being unemployed; how it will beat back the anti-union attacks of the em-

ployers, illustrated in Ford's moving jobs to cheaper wage areas.

In Chrysler, murderous speedup is pressed by the company, and those who resist are fired for "violating the contract," which under the company security clause signed by UAW President Walter Reuther declares a worker has to make production or he can be accused of a slowdown.

Under the much ballyhooed five-year contracts that Reuther termed the milestones of progress, workers have discovered they cannot take strike action without an okay by 50 different kinds of porkchoppers. They have found that other unions like the oil workers are going out for \$2 a day increase, while the auto workers have to be satisfied with a penny an hour increase.

Warns Arms Spending Cuts Living Standard

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 23.—

Dr. Harold W. Dodd, president of Princeton University, said today that the nation's huge military build-up will lead inevitably to a lower standard of living.

Dodds, speaking at formal exercises opening the university's 206th academic year, said that the arms budget will affect the standard of living for many years.

"Political slumber songs will not alter the inevitability of this grim face," he added.

Canadian Auto Workers Form Jobless Group

WINDSOR, Canada, Sept. 23.

—United Auto Workers delegates representing 60,000 Canadian workers in locals from Windsor to Montreal voted recently to set up an organization to fight for the needs of the unemployed. They recommended to Canada UAW locals endorsement of the proposal by Windsor Ford Local 200 for a 32-hour-week with 40 hours pay as one way to cut layoffs. The delegates endorsed that proposal.

The delegates stated, "Wherever hours of work are being cut by the corporations, the local unions involved must demand that no cut be allowed in take-home pay."

One-third of Windsor's 24,000 auto workers are to be out of work before Oct. 1. The remaining workers are expecting to work four days a week, which is why the demand is being raised for five days pay for the four days work.

No specific time and place to open this issue with the Ford, Chrysler and General Motors managements has been asked by the UAW. When the big layoffs came recently, Chrysler and Ford union negotiators were bargaining for 30 cents an hour, 25 cents of which was to go for a straight across-the-board wage increase.

AFL BUTCHER'S PAPER EULOGIZES MOTHER BLOOR

Acclaims Life of Self-Sacrifice Of Outstanding Woman Communist



MOTHER BLOOR

Mother Bloor was an "angel," who was "continually stirred by poverty and oppression of others," a warm tribute to her memory declares in the current issue of The Butcher Workman, official organ of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen of America, AFL. The eulogy appears on the editorial page, conducted by Earl W. Jimerson, president and Patrick E. Gorman, secretary-treasurer of the international union. It asserts that Mother Bloor's "as a life of self-sacrificing for her fellow human beings." It implies erroneously, however, that this life was at odds with Mother Bloor's belief in socialism and her many years as a Communist leader.

The text of the editorial follows:

"Mrs. Ella Reeve Bloor Omholt, 'Mother Bloor' to most of the old-timers in the labor movement is dead. She died in a convalescent age of 88.

Five Virginia Kids Come to PS 23

Family of Martinsville 7 Victim Here; Mrs. Grayson Tells of Plans for Children

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

P.S. 23 in the Bronx got five new pupils from Virginia yesterday—one pretty girl of 10 and four handsome boys of eight, seven, six and four. They did not appear to be children hit by a brutal tragedy, but they are the children of Frances DeSales Grayson of Martinsville, Va.

No doubt they may make a little stir at P.S. 23, for the entire world knows that their daddy, and six other Negroes were framed and then killed by the State of Virginia—a white woman had cried RAPE!

With them is their heroic, beautiful mother, Mrs. Josephine Grayson, 28, who went up and down the land calling on the people to save her husband.

"I'm just down on Virginia," Mrs. Grayson said bitterly. "I didn't want to live there any more, or have my children brought up there."

When she made this known recently, the Prisoners Relief Committee of the Civil Rights Congress, which fought for the Martinsville Seven, arranged to bring the family to New York.

We talked with Mrs. Grayson and the kids after they had been to get vaccinations and things for school. They were aided by Mrs. Della Sheppard, Prisoners Relief Committee director. The kids were bustling around the office coloring comic books with new crayons.

SEEKS JOB

Asked about her plans, Mrs. Grayson said, "I want to learn some kind of trade and get a job to support the children. My husband was a furniture worker. That's what I'd like to be. And he was a union man too," she added with pride.

We asked Mrs. Grayson how the death of their father affected the children.

"They'll never forget it," she answered, "because they all remember how the police broke down our door when they arrested my husband. And the little one, that's James, he said he'd kill them some day for what they did to his daddy. When we passed through Richmond they all knew that was where their daddy was buried."

Barbara, the 10-year-old girl, said, "I like New York better than Virginia!" She said she wants to stick with them."



Mrs. Josephine Grayson and her five children at the time of her flight two years ago to save the life of her husband from a rape frameup.

be a teacher when she grows up. DeSales, Lawrence, and Charles are cowboys, podner. They want Hop-a-Long Cassidy hats and guns, and Barbara wants a doll. But James, a chubby solemn fellow, said, "I want some boxing gloves so I can be like Joe Louis!"

"The children are all proud of their father," Mrs. Grayson said.

Mrs. Sheppard said that unions will be asked to find Mrs. Grayson a job.

"They don't have a permanent home yet," she added. "They need an apartment."

The CRC is providing medical attention for Mrs. Grayson.

Naturally Mrs. Grayson feels the anxiety of starting out on a new life in a strange place with her children, but there is no doubt in her mind about one thing.

"Yes indeed," she said. "I'm going to fight right along with the Civil Rights Congress. Mr. Patterson and everyone did so much for me, and they're doing a lot for our people. I'm going to stick with them."

demonstrations and riots than any woman on this continent.

"We met her just once in the years long since past and we remember that she told us, 'Keep fighting and one day the Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen will be a powerful union.' All of this has come true. She was a remarkable winsome lady then. Her face had an unbelievable sweetness that could have been selected by advertising men for Mother's Day promotion.

"Mother Bloor" admitted that she was arrested at least forty times but her every arrest was the result of her interest in the downtrodden. Like most of us, when the cruel imperial monarchy in Russia was given the boot, she was overjoyed. It may have been that she desired to reward the Bolsheviks by becoming a member of the party! Even this did not destroy her sweetness... Here was a life of self-sacrificing picket lines, protest meetings, for her fellow human beings...

Rally to Aid Jailed Victims Of Smith Act

Messages from seven prison cells—where the national Communist leaders have been held since June—will be delivered to the American people Wednesday night at a rally in Riverside Plaza.

Wives, children and relatives of imprisoned men are scheduled to bring the words and thoughts of Communist Party general secretary Eugene Dennis and his six fellow prisoners to the people of New York during a special get acquainted reception, sponsored by the organization of Families of the Smith Act Victims.

The reception, which will begin promptly at 8 P.M. in the Plaza meeting room, 253 W. 73rd St., will be an important event in the fight for freedom of the seven Communists and other working-class leaders facing new frameups under the thought control law.

Highlighting the meeting will be reports from wives of the seven Communists on their visits to prison.

The rally will greet families and relatives of the 17 New York defendants who face trial in Foley Square Court on charges of political heresy.

Autumn Is Icum

Autumn arrived yesterday as scheduled. The new season began officially at 4:38 p.m. EDT.

Autumn began officially at the exact moment of the autumn equinox when the sun crossed the equator on its trip southward. Yesterday, the hours of daylight and darkness were exactly equal. Henceforth, the days will continue to grow shorter until Dec. 21.

Auto Parts Union Condemns Jailing of Communist Leaders

DETROIT, Sept. 23.—The Mechanics Educational Society of America, declared itself in opposition to the jailing of the 11 Communist leaders and the Supreme Court opinion on the Smith Act.

"Justice Black's dissenting opinion, elsewhere in this paper, is our

opinion," declared the editorial of August issue of MESA Educator, official organ of the union. "In addition we think it is ironical that men who supposedly are guilty of wanting to use force as a method of changing governments are now having force used on them in an attempt to charge their opinions."

The MESA paper suggests that if the seven Communists in jail "don't change their opinions (or at least say they changed their opinions), then presumably they will be picked up at the end of their present sentences and resented, and so on ad infinitum."

The MESA is one of the largest

right-wing led unaffiliated unions in the auto parts and metal industry.

The paper runs the text of Justice Black's dissent and quotes opinions against the jailing of the Communists from newspapers, labor organs and columnists.

Australian Voters Defeat Proposal to Outlaw CP

SYDNEY, Australia, Sept. 23.—Australian voters today defeated a Government proposal to outlaw the Communist Party. The proposal, which was defeated in a nationwide

referendum by 153,000 votes, would also have permitted the government of Conservative Prime Minister Robert Gordon Menzies to confiscate the Communist Party's assets and bar Communists from key trade union posts.

With only a few districts still to be heard from, it was announced that 1,954,965 Australian citizens

voted against the proposal and 1,801,303 for it.

The measure, which under the law was required to carry at least four states, lost out in New South Wales by 805,000 to 679,000; in Victoria by 560,000 to 510,000; in South Australia by 186,000 to 153,000, and in Tasmania by 66,631 to 66,225.

It carried only in two states—in Queensland by 276,000 to 232,000, and in Western Australia by 35,000 to 31,000.

Tom Nelson, secretary of the New South Wales Community Party, declared the results were a "victory over repression in this country."

John A. Ferguson, president of the Labor Party, hailed the results as vindication of his party's position and demanded the resignation of the Menzies government.

In the fight against the police-state proposal were the Labor Party, the Communist Party and the trade unions, as well as progressives in general.

Arguments against the proposal were similar to those used in the United States against the McCarran Act, the Smith Act and the Taft-Hartley Act—that it abolished civil liberties and that it gave the government power to repress all dissenting political opinion.

Sen. Mundt's Group Names New Members

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The newly-formed "Committee to Explore Political Realignment" announced some new member today and thereby detailed some of its plans for furthering the more reactionary efforts of the COP-Southern Democrat coalition. The committee was sired by Sen. Karl Mundt (R-S.C.), sponsor of thought-control legislation in the current and last Congress. He announced that the committee had added a former president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce to its roster. He is ex-Senator Albert Hawkes of N.J., a Republican. Ex-president Edward O'Neal of the Farm Bureau Federation, a Southern Democrat, was also added to the committee.

MENZIES

Court nor held an elective office in Queens.

The Isler campaign has national influence in that it challenges the McCarthy-minded and white supremacist policies of the Truman administration which carried through its savage offensive against the Bill of Rights with the aid of Saypol's prosecution of Smith Act victims here.

Saypol's reward—a Tammany-Republican nomination—is grisly proof of the two-party partnership against the Negro people, the labor movement and the democratic rights of Americans.

The smaller the registration the better the chances for Saypol victory and the political conspiracy of the two big machines. Both Tammany and Republicans hope for a law enrollment so that the so-called organizational vote will have maximum impact.

Registration Starts Today, Polls Open from 5:30 to 10:30

The first indications of how New Yorkers feel about the grim threat of war, McCarthyism, budget-busting prices and racket-controlled politics will be tested today as registration polls open for the Fall elections. Voters will qualify today and tomorrow from 5:30 p.m. until 10:30 p.m.

Because of the Jewish holidays the registration period will be resumed on Wednesday, Oct. 3, and continue until Saturday, Oct. 6. The polls will be open from 7 a.m. until 10:30 p.m. on the final day.

An off-year election, particularly one where the only major office contested is that of President of the City Council, might normally anticipate a low turnout and an apathetic campaign. This is not true, however, this year. Not only is the Council post at stake, but the American Labor Party has generated issues of fundamental importance to the future of the city.

In selecting Jacques Isler, Negro attorney, to fight former U.S. Attorney Irving H. Saypol for the First Judicial Supreme Court post, and nominating Capt. Hugh N. Mulzac to fill the vacant borough presidency in Queens, the ALP is making election history. No Negro has ever sat on the State Supreme

WANTED: PATRIOTS

Four Americans are in prison because they protected their fellow citizens from government terror. These four are trustees of the Civil Rights Congress Bail Fund. To free them hundreds of people are needed for volunteer work at the Civil Rights Congress office. They are urged by the CRC to report Monday and Tuesday, any time from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., at 23 W. 26 St., 2nd floor. Telephone OR 9-1657.

SENATORIAL BOOKBURNER GETS AFTER 'THE SAD SACK'

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

Meet that old revolutionist, The Sad Sack!

Millions of World War II GIs remember George Baker's comic strip of the hapless, bumbling Sad Sack, that foot-in-his-mouth soldier who suffered his way through every calamity conceivable to man.

But it took millionaire Sen. Homer R. Capehart (R-Ind) to put the blast on the Sad Sack as a dangerous subversive.

On Friday, acting under the McCarthyite pressure of Capehart, the U.S. Army ordered a huge bookburning of 500,000 copies of a Sad Sack comic book, printed at a cost of \$17,500.

The ironical payoff is, the strips were gotten up on an Army order to encourage veterans and soldiers

to re-enlist.

Following a familiar recruiting pattern of picturing the Army as a haven of security in the middle of a troubled civilian world, artist Baker pictured the Sad Sack as an ex-GI who finally lands a job, gets so many taxes and other deductions eating into his first paycheck that he winds up with exactly one nickel. So he rejoins the Army.

Even the most violent warmonger might have been expected to approve, but McCarthyite Capehart was stung by the picture of American workers winding up with peanuts after a week's work.

"Socialistic propaganda," he barked, "aimed at discrediting American industry."

Result: One big bookburning.

132 STREET RALLIES MARK B'KLYN CEASE-FIRE WEEK

By MICHAEL VARY.

More than 50,000 Brooklynites participated in the "Cease-Fire Week" program of the Brooklyn Peace Council last week. Rallied around 132 meetings, this huge outpouring of peace sentiment demanded an immediate end to the fighting in Korea and the peaceful settlement of all other issues.

In 115 homes during the week, friends and neighbors from down the block met to discuss peace. From 10 to 20 people attended each of these meetings, organized by neighborhood peace groups.

On Saturday, 17 street meetings in every part of the borough were greeted with almost unanimous enthusiasm. It was difficult to count how many people attended, but more than 45,000 leaflets were distributed at the meetings, and many hundreds signed cablegrams to Gen. Ridgway, demanding peace.

In Brighton, a group of young draft-age men came to heckle—and stayed to listen. At another meeting, a man refused to take a leaflet, then heard the speaker talk about peace, came back to the leaflet distributor and said, "I'll take one of those. I thought this was a 'Com-

munist' meeting—but if it's for peace, I'm for it, too."

The women of Brooklyn gathered on Tuesday for a peace luncheon to hear Mme. Dayal, wife of the Minister of India. A total of 250 women attended the \$2.50 luncheon, many of them leaders in community groups, church organizations, Temple Sisterhoods, PTAs and other organizations dedicated to the welfare of the country, the family and the children.

Mme. Dayal told the women that the people of Asia are determined to win their freedom and a higher standard of living. She said that the finest thing women of all lands can do today is to act in behalf of world peace.

NEGRO LEADER'S PLEA.

Mrs. Enid Tyler, Negro leader in the Bedford-Stuyvesant community, suggested that all differences of opinion on other subjects be buried temporarily so that the women could exert their combined efforts for peace.

The speechmaking started as the (Continued on Page 6)

Meeting to Map Drive to Free Roosevelt Ward

A nationwide campaign to secure the freedom of Roosevelt Ward, Jr., prominent Negro youth leader sentenced to three years' imprisonment by a New Orleans court on a frame-up charge, will be launched at a protest rally Thursday evening, Sept. 27, at 7:30 p.m. in the Riverside Plaza Hotel, 253 W. 73rd St.

Speakers at the rally, sponsored by the Committee to Defend Roosevelt Ward, Jr., will be William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress; Leon Straus, executive secretary of the Furriers Joint Board; Claudia Jones, alternate member of the National Committee of the Communist Party; Joseph Bucholt, chairman of the New York State Labor Youth League, and Mrs. Belle Gryce, Brooklyn CRC leader.

The rally also will feature a cultural presentation. Admission is 50 cents.

JAPANESE PEOPLE ANGRY AT U.S. TREATY

FLAGS FLIES AT HALF-MAST IN PROTEST

PEKING, Sept. 23 (Hsinhua).—Inhabitants of Japan's Amamigunto Islands, now under U.S. trusteeship, lowered their national flag to half-mast for 20 days as a sign of profound indignation against the signing of the separate peace treaty and of the "security pact."

According to news from Tokyo, this is one of a number of demonstrations of open opposition to the American imperialists and their own government's treachery. Twenty thousand protest posters appeared in Osaka. Monks in the heart of Tokyo fasted to emphasize their demand for an overall peace treaty and against the rearming of Japan. Dissatisfaction and a growing fear of Japan's isolation from other

Asian countries as a result of the treaty is spreading among the political parties and have been the major topic in some leading capitalist papers.

The left wing of the Socialist Party is also worried about losing support among the masses. Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Party, Suzuki Mosaburo, openly attacked the treaty as "one not establishing mutual trust and friendship." It will sharpen Asian crisis and make the restoration of Japan's sovereignty impossible." Referring to the security pact, he said that none of the Japanese people desire this pact, which would bind them hand and foot.

He pointed out that the absence of China, India and Burma as signatories of the treaty underscores Japan's isolation from the rest of Asia. It will be impossible for Japan to achieve economic independence or participate in the settlement of Asian problems.

The separate peace treaty endangers Japan's fate, observed the Chairman of the General Council of Japanese Labor.

Kitamura Toku Taro, a leader of the Japanese National Democratic Party, has denounced Yoshida's statement alleging that all the Japanese people want the "security pact" as incompatible with facts. This pact, he said, is unacceptable to the people and would cause unrest in Asia.

Press Roundup

THE TIMES hails the Ottawa conference, and says, "It has now been found necessary to make a further regional disposition of strength to flank the Atlantic states. . . . Thus Greece and Turkey become logically necessary to security planning for areas other than merely themselves."

THE HERALD TRIBUNE throws posies to Gov. Dewey, who superseded the Staten Island District Attorney in the current crime quiz. "The Staten Island affair," says the Trib, should also have salutary effects in other parts of the city, by indicating how widespread and deeply entrenched the system of crime and corruption may be."

THE NEWS gets an economist with a New York brokerage firm to answer President Truman's question to the people whether they were better off today than in 1932.

The News says the economist's chart "indicates how fast the average American was saving money in 1942-47. Beginning in 1947, that area thins out alarmingly, and at this point in 1951 it shows no signs of getting fat again at anytime soon."

THE MIRROR columnist, Dr. Ruth Alexander, tries some fancy fallacies in her argument against Indian Prime Minister Nehru's boycott of the Japanese Treaty at San Francisco. Nehru, she says, became antagonistic to capitalism while being schooled in England and studying J. A. Hobson's work on imperialism which "identified capitalism with imperialism."

"That may have been true of British capitalism and colonialism of the 19th century," writes Dr. Alexander, "but it is not true of American capitalism of the 20th century. Dr. Alexander evidently hasn't read Lenin's 'Imperialism,' nor even Hobson's Imperialism, for that matter."

THE POST says the "U.S. meat industry has arrogantly resigned from the defense effort. The Army needs 13 million pounds of beef to feed our GIs overseas," but the big meat packers "have refused even to submit bids. They feel hurt about price controls and they want to take care of their favorite customers . . ."

THE COMPASS editor T. O. Thackrey says, "The enforced resignation of liberal editor Angus Cameron from Little Brown and Co. is a kind of drop in the barometer indicating the storm to come in the book publishing field, next or nearly next in line for a thorough smearing by the House Un-American Activities Committee."

Daily Worker

Published daily except Saturday and Sunday
by the Freedom of the Press Co., Inc., 50 E.
13th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone
Algonquin 4-7854.
Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947,
at the post office at New York, N. Y., under
the Act of March 3, 1879.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)
3 mos. \$1.00 1 year
Daily Worker & The Worker \$3.75 \$6.75 \$12.00
Daily Worker Only \$3.00 \$5.75 \$10.00
The Worker \$1.00 \$2.00
(Manhattan and Bronx)
Daily Worker & The Worker \$4.00 \$7.00 \$14.00
Daily Worker Only \$3.25 \$6.00 \$12.00
The Worker \$1.00 \$2.00

World of Labor

by George Morris

Jobs and 'Assets' vs. Unity in U.S. Labor

THE AFL LEADERS in their convention in San Francisco, to cover up the fact that they had just broken off relations with the CIO and are, in fact preparing for an all-out raid upon it, are talking "merger" louder than ever. Not to be outdone by this spirit of "unity," Philip Murray, in a Buffalo speech the other day, described the AFL's leaders as "fossils—ancient and prehistoric" but added, that the door is still open for merger talks.

There isn't an iota of sincerity in the professed desires of leaders of both sides for a merger. They are only bandying words for public consumption in an effort to shift the blame for the split in the labor movement and the irresponsible cannibalism it brings as both sides go after each other's members.

The general public is fed all sorts of nonsense about the CIO's holding aloft the banner of industrial unionism, while the AFL is like a tearful mother pleading to the wandering boys to "come home." But we also had the rare treat, the other day, of some very candid language on "unity" from one of Philip Murray's lieutenants, David McDonald, secretary-treasurer of the steel union. He addressed the New York CIO's state

convention.

A merger, "isn't so simple," said McDonald. It certainly isn't if the problems were the preservation of industrial forms, democracy, the shop steward system, the unqualified right of Negroes to membership rights, etc. But that isn't what bothered McDonald.

"There are hundreds of people in national CIO whose livelihood depends on their work in that organization. They have achieved certain salary scales down through the years," said McDonald.

"They have pension rights and seniority. Those are not people without faces, and their rights must be considered."

For a half hour McDonald went on about the bank accounts, assets, physical holdings, the office furniture, the clerical staffs employed by the unions.

Now we know what Murray meant in the Buffalo speech when he said he would not endanger the CIO's "assets."

A man like McDonald feels more like a manager of a huge corporation with a multi-million dollar income than like a labor leader who had to look out for the interests of a million dues-payers. There is far greater concern for the jobs of the people who run the union and their vested interests in it than for

the welfare of the members.

We were up against this very problem back in the twenties when William Z. Foster's campaign for amalgamation of craft unions into industrial organizations gained wide support in the AFL. The first consideration of many labor leaders was the possible fate of their jobs.

We have the same problem now, although there are big industrial unions both in the AFL and CIO. The fundamental question is unity for what?

The idea of unity springs from the concept that the greater labor's strength the more powerful its blows at reaction. But when the top labor leaders have themselves cuddled up to the corporations, and joined with them in a Wage Stabilization Board to decree wage and other conditions without regard to collective bargaining strength, then the idea of greater strength, and unity to achieve it, plays little part in their thinking.

If it is recognized that labor has to use strength, then unity taken on a different meaning. The truth is that there is a process of disunity going on that is still continuing. It is not from the Murrays and Greens that we'll be seeing much unity in the period we are in.

That is why the initiative towards united action that could come from the progressive unions can prove of tremendous importance to those unions and labor in general.

Therein is the importance of the move to bring the progressive and honest-led unions into some sort of united action, as revealed in a speech by John Clark of the Mine - Mill and Smelter Workers last week. Acting as a group, those unions can become a big factor for real unity in the American labor movement.

Negro Press Roundup

THE CHICAGO DEFENDER skirts around the attack of Westbrook Pegler on Dr. Channing Tobias and the President's Civil Rights Committee of which Tobias was a member. The Defender takes the view that Pegler's "infantile drivel . . . is not taken seriously in most quarters . . ." and hence tries to ignore the fact that the anti-Communist hysteria is beginning to hit at Negroes who show any sign of being for Negro rights.

THE AMSTERDAM NEWS letter column has a blast from reader Lawrence Barksdale against the Brownsville Boys Club which had a \$100-a-plate dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria honoring William Levitt, builder and operator of jimmie Levittown, Long Island.

The reader points out that the club was founded by Abe Stark of Brooklyn who "has been regarded as a man who stands for a true democracy."

"Is Abe Stark weakening in his determination for just causes as he climbs the ladder of success? As a member of the Board of Directors of the Brownsville Boys Club how could he have stood by and recognized a man who has flaunted even the instructions of the Supreme Court on 'restricted covenants' gain such a nomination?"

THE AFRO AMERICAN finds that after the Japanese Peace treaty "Supreme Commander Gen. Matthew Ridgway has ordered all military unity to do away with designations which might be offensive to the Japanese."

The Afro says, "if the UN can do this for Japanese nationals in Japan, it ought to be able to remove jimmie signs for colored heroes when they return home. . . . If Uncle Sam can help promote democracy abroad he can help faster it at home."

THE JOURNAL AND GUIDE takes the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the Christiana Riot of Lancaster County, Pa., to smear the heroic battle of the Negroes against the slave-catchers acting under the Fugitive Slave Law. The Guide calls it "a tragedy" and a "dark blot in American history."

THE AGE puts the blast on the Democratic machines for ignoring the demand for a Negro candidate for New York Supreme Court. Judgeship. "Here is a clear indication that the white bosses of both parties have the fullest intention of keeping top administrative and judicial posts lily white if they can get away with it."

PITTSBURGH COURIER columnist J. A. Rogers takes the Japanese Peace treaty because "America's clear aim in this treaty is to arm Japan and use her, if she can, against Russia and China . . ."

Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

Japanese Militarists Could Turn Against Us

FRED SPARKS, the Chicago Daily News correspondent in Tokio, wrote on Sept. 18 that in the years (or even months) ahead, Japanese veterans of World War II may be "sharing American dugouts in common defense against Communism." Mr. Sparks gave utterance to the wishful thinking of the Truman-Dulles bi-partisan Administration. This is what the President, Secretary Acheson, General MacArthur, Dewey, Taft and the other politicians and generals of Wall Street hope and believe. Truman put it on the record at his press conference: our policy toward the Soviet Union is based on force—not on diplomacy.

But the most probable targets of a remilitarized, fascized Japan are us—you and me—the ordinary citizens of the United States. It cannot be otherwise.

Now it is possible to go along with Fred Sparks up to a certain point. Some Japanese veterans of World War II are already "sharing American dugouts in common defense against Communism." The Yoshida regime is already putting into effect its special Japanese-type McCarthyism. It is working up a mob spirit against the Left. It is Taft-Hartleyizing the Japanese labor movement, suppressing pro-peace newspapers, curtailing rights of speech and assembly, carrying out Smith Act pre-dawn raids against Communists. It is even using the Truman formula for its attempt to drive the Communist Party underground, pretending that it is not outlawing the Party, while trying to jail all the leaders.

And it stands on relatively safe ground in doing all these things, because that so-called "defense pact" signed by Yoshida and Acheson before the signing on the "peace treaty" was dry provides for United States troops to intervene in defense of the Yoshida regime any time it says a strike or street meeting requires it. So that Mr. Sparks is partially correct in his wishful thinking. The Yoshida gang and the United States Army of Occupation are already sharing dugouts against the Japanese people.

It is also possible that Japanese troops may share dugouts against "Communists" in other areas of Asia—perhaps in Indo-China against the Viet Minh people, or possibly in Taiwan against the Taiwanese. But if Mr. Sparks thinks they will fight in any considerable numbers against the Chinese and the Soviet peoples, I am afraid he as well as the Washington politicians and the Pentagon generals have lost touch with certain Far Eastern geographic, economic, political and military realities.

If the Japanese people are unable to prevent the Yoshida-Occupation forces to fascize Japan, that would, of course, result in the imprisonment, death and misery for many Japanese. But it would neither improve Japan's economic position nor give the Japanese ruling class a formidable military force against either China or the Soviet Union.

The Japanese "Ruhr"—unlike West Germany—is now part of the territory of the Chinese People's Republic. And 1951 is much further than a mere two decades from 1931: there can be no successful repetition today of the rape of Manchuria.

Moreover, if there are still ignoramus in the United States who argue that the Red Army contributed nothing to the victory over Japan in World War III, it is hardly likely that any living Japanese man, woman or child shares this opinion. The memory of what the Red Army did in a few days to the highly-touted, long-trained, mechanized and motorized, million-strong Kwantung Army Corps stationed along the Siberian border is still fresh in the memories of even Yoshida's clique.

So that the possibility is that a fascist and remilitarized Japan would strike its hardest blow, not against the two closest neighbors who have the power to strike back a hundred times more effectively, but against the relatively weaker power which has imposed on Japan the humiliating colonial status implicit in the Truman-Dulles treaties.

Yet, even if Mr. Sparks' hopes were realized, which is the lesser probability, there would be no cause for rejoicing by either the Japanese or the people of the United States. World war would hardly be a victory for us either people, even if the Pentagon and the State Department were able to launch it "on schedule." That's why our insistence that the Senate reject the "defense pact" and "peace treaty" is the best form of life insurance for millions of us.

COMING in the weekend WORKER
Munich — A Lesson for Today... by John Pittman

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PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY
 AND SUNDAY BY THE FREEDOM OF THE
 PRESS CO., INC., 50 East 10th St., New
 York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7854.
 Cable Address "Dailwork," New York, N. Y.

LABOR AND 'WHITE SUPREMACY'

THERE ARE GOOD REASONS for the anger of the nation's Negro workers in this period of growing racism and war hysteria.

Take the case of Harvey E. Cyark, Jr., the Negro war veteran and bus driver. His right to live in Cicero, Ill., was violated by a howling police-inspired mob. Clark was driven out of Cicero without a peep from the AFL teamsters union in which he was a member.

Last week a Grand Jury indicted the white woman who formerly owned the apartment house Clark was living in, the two Negroes who bought the house, the Negro attorney who represented the Clarks, and a white man who allegedly distributed a Communist Party leaflet supporting the rights of the Clarks.

The indictments charged the five with "causing to be rented to Harvey and Jonetta Clark and encouraging them to move into the property at 1639 W. 19 St., Cicero, Ill." These acts, the indictment states, showed "conspiracy" to cause a "depreciation in the marketing and selling price" of Jimcrow real estate!

To the recent threat of the Klan's Grand Dragon to spill Negro blood on southern streets if legal Jimcrow is killed, the Chicago Grand Jury now has answered an enthusiastic "Ja."

And the Negro people see the meaning of this threat here at home in the blood of freedom-seeking colored colonial peoples already flowing in Asia.

THE SILENCE OF THE OFFICIAL trade union leaders on the Cicero events undoubtedly stirred the Negro trade union leaders to act.

Now they are following up the national Negro rights conference held in Chicago in June, 1950, with a call for a Founding Convention of the National Negro Labor Council.

This move, the Negro unionists state, is an effort to mobilize the Negro workers, their white supporters, and the Negro people as a whole, against the danger of fascism foreshadowed by recent events.

The convention call, now being circulated, shows an awareness of the issues that confront not only the Negro workers and the Negro people, but affect the entire working class and the progressive movement. The call links the struggle for peace with the fight for Negro rights and points out the need for answering the cry of the Negro people for freedom and aiding the fight of the colonial peoples. It establishes the need for the Negro workers to provide an uncompromising leadership to the Negro people in the fight for first class citizenship.

In this way the writers of the call seek to join the traditional struggle for freedom conducted by the Negro people with the working class struggle against the monopolies.

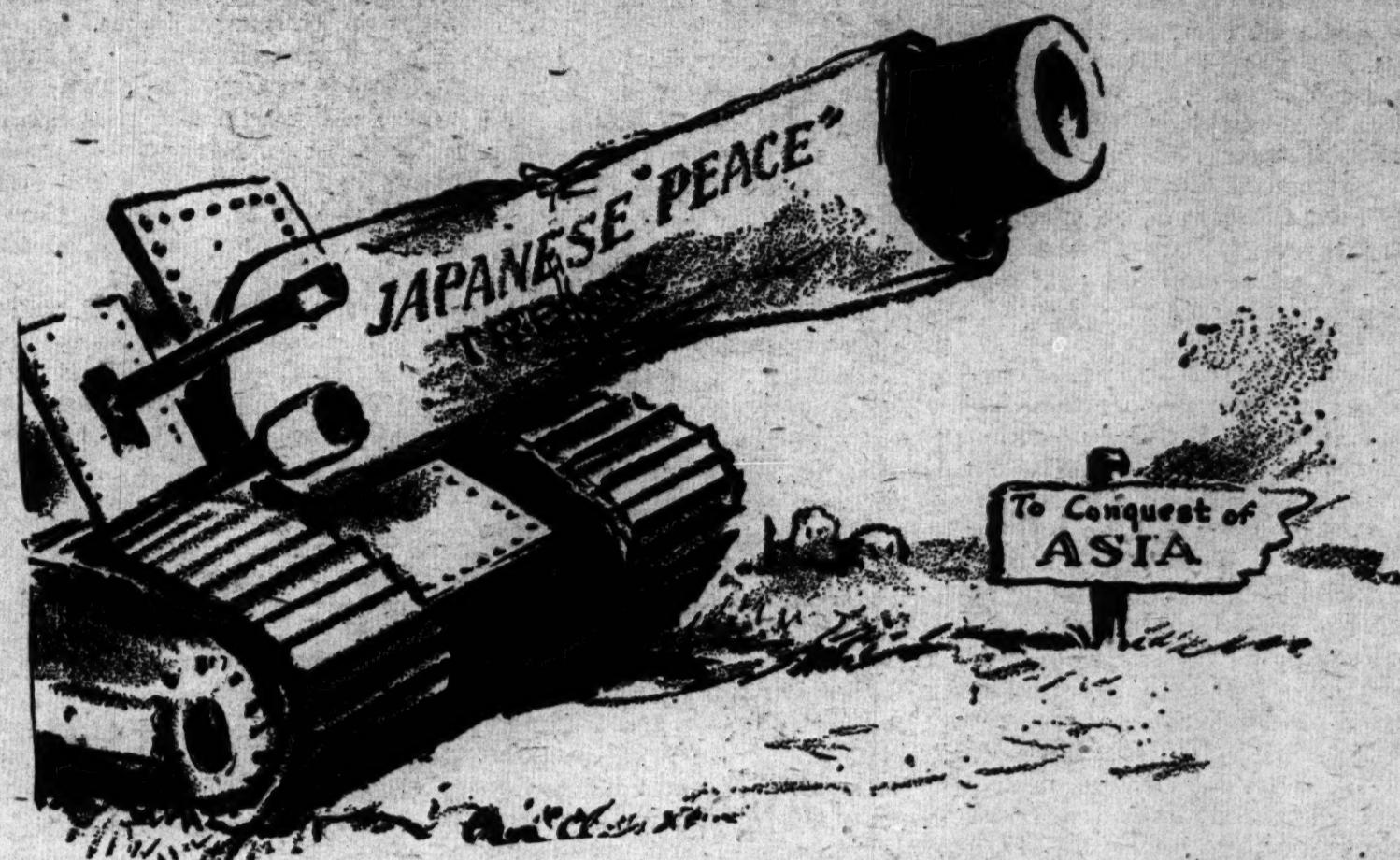
BY JOINING TOGETHER the two struggles, the call states, the workers can "attain the just economic demands . . . and bolster their defense against the coalition of bosses, bankers and Ku Klux politicians who ruthlessly try to smash all progressive trade unionism in America."

It is unfortunate that the poison of "white supremacy" has so blinded a large part of the labor movement that only its Negro section at present sees the issues so clearly.

Even the most progressive trade unions have not been able to shake off the ideas borne upon them by the centuries. The struggle for the rights of the Negro people is still largely left to extra-union bodies, most of whom are led and influenced by non-working class or even anti-working class elements.

The convention of Negro workers to be held in Cincinnati's Ritz Ballroom on next Oct. 27-28 is, in our opinion, a forerunner of the day when the entire labor movement will be united around such a program as that announced in its call.

In the meantime, every shop, local union, council and international union where there are those who want to take the first step in mobilizing labor against the Cicero outrage, the Klan threats and the fascist danger to us all inherent in the present wave of racist terror, should be represented at Cincinnati.



The Election Campaign Of '51 in New York City

By MAX GORDON

WITH THE registration period for voting opening today, New York City's election season formally gets under way.

This year was slated to be an "off year," with only judges to be elected and vacancies to be filled. Because of the mayoralty scramble over O'Dwyer's resignation and Impellitteri's election, though, one vacancy to be filled is President of the City Council, second highest executive post in the city.

The sudden death of the Borough President of Queens has also resulted in a vacancy to be filled there.

In the past, elections for judges and for filling such a vacancy as Queens Borough President would be strictly internal machine affairs, with the politicians scrambling for position on the basis of favor, patronage and service to the machine. Election would generally be conceded to the stronger party because few voters would appear at the polls, and the independents would keep away altogether.

But there is today an organized section of progressive voters which won't let them get away with this. The American Labor Party and independent forces in coalition with it, especially among the Negro people, are boldly challenging the lily-white political tradition which decrees that Negroes shall not be State Supreme Court judges or borough presidents.

It has named Jacques Isler, prominent Negro attorney, for state supreme court in the Manhattan-Bronx judicial district, against such candidates as Tammany-backed witch-hunter Saypol, and is running Captain Hugh Mulzac, first Negro merchant marine captain, for Queens borough president.

THE CANDIDACIES of these two men are an important development in the continuous battle for full citizenship for the Negro people not alone in New York, but because of New York's prominent political position nationally, everywhere throughout the land. The extent of the campaign for them, and the vote they get, will have no small effect on future political lineups in the city.

City-wide, major interest is naturally focussed on the City Council presidency race. The GOP candidate, Rep. Henry J. Latham, is an arch-reactionary

politician of the McCarthyite stripe whom the GOP hasn't the slightest hope, and not much interest, in electing. He is candidate by virtue of the Democratic-GOP understanding that the GOP runs the state and the Democrats the city.

Democratic nominee Joseph Sharkey, now Acting City Council President, is a Democratic wheelhorse who occasionally makes liberal gestures in deference to the progressive character of New York's electorate. His viewpoint and associations are not essentially different from the run-of-the-mill Truman machine Democrat, and he owes his nomination to the failure of an anti-Tammany coalition to materialize. The Dems thus expect a shoo-in with anyone they run.

The Liberal Party leadership, taking advantage of recent dramatic exposures of some of the vast corruption of our decaying social system, has come up with an "independent Democrat," Rudolph Halley, because of his association with the Kefauver Senate Investigation Committee.

That the Liberal Party leaders were more interested in exploiting the issue for their own advantage than in defeating Tammany corruption is seen in their total rejection of any proposals for an anti-Tammany coalition of progressive, socially-minded citizens of the city, including those in the American Labor Party. Such a coalition might well have defeated Tammany.

THE ALP HAS named the only nominee associated with the city's vast labor movement, Clifford T. McAvoy, an international representative of the United Electrical Workers. McAvoy has made it clear in his campaign that he will champion the needs of the workers, who make up the great majority of the city's population.

Because there is essentially a tri-partisan unity concerning the basic issue of war and peace, and the economic and social effects of the nation's imperialist war setup among Republican, Democratic and Liberal Party leaders, these leaders hope to confine the campaign largely to issues of corruption, with the GOP and Liberals on the offensive and the Democrats on the defensive.

New Yorkers are naturally concerned with corruption. But they are equally or even more concerned with the establishment of peace, with reducing the high cost of living, with

decent housing and rents, with ending discrimination in every phase of the city's life, with an end to taxes and fare increases. Arming of Western Germany and the increasing fascist atmosphere here are especially alarming New York's citizenry.

Though Halley has been set up by the Liberal Party leadership as the champion against corruption, many voters disturbed by the economic and political direction of the nation, will mistakenly tend to turn to him as the foe of the bipartisan gang in control nationally. This, despite the fact that his political sponsor, the Liberal Party leadership, is part of this same gang.

There is a positive side to any wide tendencies along these lines in that they represent a break-away from the reaction and corruption of the two major parties, which still hold the great majority of Americans in their grip. Voters who may want to support Halley because they think he is an alternative to war and reaction are making a mistake. But progressives should find ways of uniting with these voters in actions against the high cost of living, rearming of western Germany, the Smith, McCarran and Taft-Hartley Acts, for peace in Korea, etc.

In the course of such united actions, voters may quickly learn that the way to register their opposition to the present course of the nation is not by voting for the candidate of the Liberal Party, which strongly backs that course, but for the ALP, whose program is the only one of the four calling for genuine peace, democracy and economic welfare for the worker.

Unquestionably, ability of the ALP to register a large vote for its candidate in this local election will have political effects going far beyond the limits of New York politics. For, while by no means the only barometer of the peace sentiment of the people, such a vote will demonstrate an increasingly mature political opposition to the bi-partisan course.

Meanwhile, the first job is to get the people out to the polls, and to obtain the widest enrollment for the ALP. The job starts Monday afternoon, continues Tuesday, and then skips to Wednesday through Saturday of the following week.

AFL

(Continued from Page 1) and Greece to the military alliance of the Atlantic Pact, aid for Chiang Kai-shek's plan to invade China, worldwide bases.

It also demanded that colonial lands sell their raw materials to the Pentagon at lower prices.

In fact, the committee gave the entire Pentagon-State Department plan for an armaments race and war preparations eager support. AFL - B

Nelson Cruikshank, AFL adviser to the Economic Cooperation Administration, told the convention earlier that "French and Italian workers are living on bread, in sub-standard housing, with no fuel for winter and no clothing." Cruikshank said ECA is concentrating on getting increased productivity, adding his promise that he would oppose any attempt to get the increased production by speeding up workers. He admitted, however, that "it won't be easy to protect the French and Italian workers" against speedup under the ECA "increased production" plan.

AFL European Representative Irving Brown, although expressing full support of American foreign policy, voiced disapproval of the U.S. alliance with Franco Spain, which he said "is weakening the democratic world."

"Franco," he declared, "is not even a good military asset, let alone a political one. The people of Spain in the event of war will not support Franco, and many of the generals in the army are working against him." He reported that there was a "lack of enthusiasm for war" among Europe's workers.

George B. Delaney, workers' representative to the International Labor Organization, charged that U.S. employers' representatives to ILO are conducting an undercover campaign to sabotage and nullify the objectives of the world organization.

"They want to impose their own dream of a compulsory open shop on an unwilling world and go out of their way to antagonize other countries and destroy the good-will we have built up with them," he said.

N. Y. Unionists

(Continued from Page 1) Workers discussed the way in which a group of readers in one local spreads 30 copies a day to fellow-workers who have become steady customers.

A third unionist reported he had sold some 35 subscriptions to The Worker recently. Similar experiences showing the wide potential audience for the two papers in the trade unions were related by others.

Unionists present came from the following unions: Distributive Workers, printers, radio, fur, garment, NewsGuild, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, public workers, film workers, hatters.

Members of the printers, public workers, garment, fur and distributive workers were named to the steering committee.

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LILLIAN
on the loss of her father
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Pearl Primus' African Dances Suggest Possibilities Here

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

Miss Pearl Primus is a fine dancer whose serious study of the origins of African and American Negro dances made her performance before 400 at the Harlem Boys Club a rare treat. Both she and the Committee for the Negro in the Arts for whose benefit she dances, served the community with a popular cultural event.

The dancer got together with the audience when she opened with a warm talk explaining what she was about.

She told of her recent trip to Africa where she studied religious and ceremonial dances in Liberia, the Belgian Congo, the Cameroons, the Ivory Coast, the Gold Coast, French Equatorial Africa, Nigeria and Senegal. She related how a grammar school teacher had once insulted the culture of Africa and the heritage of New World Negroes.

It was her purpose, she said, to show in her medium the African cultures and their influence on the dances of the Americas. And this she did in the "Fanga" and in showing the genesis of the "Conga" in the West Indies Calypso movements and the Lindy Hop.

Costumed in colorful African and West Indian garments, her ease of movement, now with slow grace, then with sprightliness, showed complete control. Her hand movements supplied delicate and gentle sensitivity to her relaxed but confident stage presence, while her facial expressions and head movements were alive with humor and sarcasm. She was accompanied by Moses Miann, a Nigerian drummer, and also used recordings of "Leadbelly" and others. Her stories of Africa left no room for white supremacists to slander African culture.

Her first dance, "A Prayer for Peace," characterized, she said, the yearning of African people. And she declared, "I feel that as long as people are enslaved there will be wars. So the keynote of all these conferences should be freedom."

The enthusiastic response of the predominantly Negro audience indicated their appreciation not only of the exciting entertainment but also of its importance to them as citizens.

The African dances Miss Primus re-created were mostly the ceremonies and symbolism of agricultural and handicraft societies permeated with animism, earth worship and awe of nature—of peoples whose historical development has been retarded by three centuries of imperialist robbery and genocide.

Miss Primus found the jungle's laws to be "honesty and dignity." Engels discusses this exhaustively in the "Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State," when he speaks of the "simple moral greatness . . ." of the ancient societies. In her talk she indicated today's civilization of greed, dishonesty and violence.

Coming to the New World she showed how the dances and songs are stamped with the people's experience and struggles against slavery. She showed how West Indian slaves worked in rhythm because of being chained together on vast plantations and thus originated the "Conga."

Miss Primus is therefore an artist conscious of these basic social phenomena and their influence on art.

Miss Primus' African dances showed the functional nature of ancient ceremonial dance motifs, but gave only a passive hint, however, of Africa's tortured history in which, according to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, over 100,000,000 men, women and children have been exterminated.

One question that her interpretations raised in my mind was



PEARL PRIMUS

How can the fine values depicted in her African numbers be linked up with the struggle-born motifs of the Americas?

This reviewer also wondered, while watching Miss Primus, what has happened to the dance motifs of African tribal peoples who have been driven from the land and into the compounds of the cities to be exploited in the mines and other industries as in Liberia, Nigeria, etc.

For example, W. L. Russell, Pittsburgh Press columnist, writing in the Sept. 18 issue, says,

"The first shiploads of a 30 million-ton mountain of ore have come from the Liberian jungles. . . . Today at Bomi, where only a few weeks ago there was nothing but the sounds of the jungle and the drip of tropical rain, machinery clangs and roars. . . . It is being done by a New York business firm teamed up with a steel company and a Dutch iron mining and ore trading organization. . . . And, concludes Mr. Russell, "Liberia's rich ore should help sway the balance of the free world's struggle for survival. . . ."

And what does this have to do with a dance review? Well, are the 2,200 Liberians that cleared the forest "free" to advance their culture, when their rulers, the Tubman Administration, is be dignified by the basis of all culture.

Holden to the Firestone Rubber Co. and the U. S. State Department through a \$22 million dollar loan?

And what influence has the struggle of the Nigerian mine workers, like those shot down at Enugu, or the flight of the Herero peoples for their land against South African fascists, had on their cultural patterns?

Thus, when Miss Primus says, "discrimination is caused by misunderstanding," we must ask. Who causes misunderstanding? And we find the culprits are "Western" historians, and so-called anthropologists, who concoct lies about Africans and American Negroes to justify their oppression. Television programs, the newest device of "Western" culture, abounds with cannibals and Negro stereotypes.

Miss Primus, however, is breaking new and important ground in the development of Negro culture. She challenged the prevailing barren technique of "modern" dancing.

Personally I would welcome a study into such U. S. dancing as "The Cake-walk," "Tap Dancing," "Charleston," "The Lindy Hop," and today's crazy "Apple Jack" done to Bebop.

Finally the preservation and bringing forward of any peoples' culture today will be done by the working class and those devoted to its values. For there is a struggle of cultures going on today, with the ruling class intent on destroying anything that helps the people's struggle for liberation.

Hence today's artists of oppressed peoples can best protect their culture by making such techniques and meanings as Miss Primus a studied part of an indestructible cultural chain between Africa and the Americas for in both places the working-class will finally make honesty and human dignity the basis of all culture.

on the scoreboard

by LESTER RODNEY

It's Saddler and Pep Again

IN THE MIDDLE of the pennant race's last exciting week, we have ourselves another championship fight. That is, we ought to have, but with another radio and television blackout the only ones who'll "have it" are the cash customers and the sports writers in New York, and the relative handful in out-of-town theatres where TV is piped in past your aerial.

It's chapter four for the world featherweight title between Sandy Saddler, the champ, and Willie Pep. It's at the Polo Grounds, and at least the Giants field is coming up with a few championships in boxing if not in baseball. (Nice finish anyhow, Giants, if I were a Giant fan I'd be proud of you.)

Since these fights between the two best little men around (126-pound limit) have been going on since October in 1948, a brief review to refresh the memory and bring us to meeting number four seems in order.

On that night in '48, it was a young, promising Sandy Saddler, 22, out of Harlem, against the master featherweight of all time, Connecticut's Willie Pep, winner of 137 fights and loser of only one, a decision to the lightweight champ.

Saddler knocked Pep out with a blistering attack and two things seemed obvious. One—a new fistic great had blossomed into maturity and two—Pep, at 26, was suddenly over the hill. He had fought a long time, the lighter ones burn out and go earlier, (no 37-year-old champs in this class) and he had been in a bad plane crash which had laid him up and now the combination of all this plus the flying fists of Saddler seemed to add up to finis.

The first part was right—Saddler had matured into a great fighter and topnotch champ. But the second was premature.

The kind of fighter Saddler showed himself to be this night was one with good speed, fluent motion and a deliverer of destructive precision punches from a pair of long arms. He poured on the pace from the start, constantly pressing for openings, caught Pep off guard and never let him off the hook. Unlike many other classy looking young boxers, he also showed he could handle himself inside. Some of his most damaging blows were struck with one of his arms locked by Pep.

In the dressing room after Sandy said, "I watched him closely against Paddy DeMarco and I knew he would try to spin me around. I was ready for it."

Saddler's first title defense was against Willie Pep the following February. The memory of what Willie had been and the refusal to believe he could be through made the ex-champ the favorite to turn the tables, and he did in one of the most dramatic fights in fistic history.

Not all he had been in those peerless early years, but summoning every bit of ring guile, knowledge and tactics, Pep just made it. He paced himself perfectly. He moved away then sped in with rapid fire punches, triple jabs and a right cross over it, absorbing an occasional stiff Saddler poke, moving, moving, moving, backwards, in, sideways, never doing the same thing twice, fighting a fight that confirmed him as the best feather of all time, over Kilbane, Attel, Dundee and Young Corbett.

In the 6th, 7th and 8th, he almost had Saddler readied for a KO but never dared change his master plan and move in to where it could suddenly turn around with a flash of Sandy's dynamite. In the 10th Saddler caught him a terrific right and just couldn't put the finish on Willie as, hurt, he reached back for every bit of ring guile he had accumulated.

Pep won on points. In the dressing room he looked much worse than the loser. When someone asked the usual stupid question "did he hurt you," Willie snorted, "Look at my face." If Pep had to come out for the 16th he would have been a dead duck. That's how close he figured it and brought it off.

Willie kept Sandy waiting a year and a half for a return and this started an atmosphere of decided unfriendliness between the two.

This time, September, 1950, Saddler was favored because nobody could imagine anyone being so desperately perfect again, especially a year and a half later.

In this fight Pep was doing the same thing again just as brilliantly but Saddler suddenly spilled him for nine in the third round. Willie maneuvered marvellously again, survived, and was winning on points when the fight came to its odd finish. Pep didn't come out for the 8th round after a 7th round melee on the ropes. He had twisted his shoulder in the inside wrestling and was in pain. It was a technical KO and the return of the title for Saddler.

Afterward Pep accused Saddler of deliberately throwing out his shoulder. Saddler angrily retorted that Willie seemed to want out, knowing his impending KO fate. As I saw it, it seemed to me that Pep was in genuine pain, but it was stupid nonsense to say that Saddler set out to deliberately wrench his shoulder out of his socket. I also saw, and recorded the fact that earlier in that same seventh Saddler had sizzled in a terrific body punch which seemed to stop Pep and drain him of strength. Body punches often escape the dramatic notice of head punches but often mark the moment on which a fight pivots. That was such a moment.

Well, Saddler kept Willie waiting one year this time. They've been arguing on percentage and no love has been lost. Now it's chapter four coming up.

Ted Tiusley Says

I WANNA BALLOON!

Chin up, fellows! Some of the balloons got through!

The balloons in question were financed and launched by an outfit known as "Crusade for Freedom" on whose behalf General Lucius Clay spoke shortly after he sprung Ilse Koch, the "beast of Buchenwald." This organization is now conducting a fund drive to support radio stations and balloons which will "drive the American story" into eastern Europe.

Among the speakers at a meeting which launched this fund drive was Harold E. Stassen, a prominent goldbrick salesman, who gave an inspiring report on the balloon situation. A newspaper paraphrased Stassen as reporting that "Russian fighter planes had tried to shoot down balloons carrying freedom messages but that the balloons had gone through."

I can give detailed information concerning this incident since I have a direct pipeline to David Sarnoff, another shining Crusader for Freedom (except on the networks) who is acting as chairman of the fund drive.

Two weeks ago guards at a Soviet border city spotted 14 balloons drifting toward Moscow. The corporal of the guard immediately reported to his company commander. After 10 minutes a squadron of jet planes was called into action. The jets circled the balloons three times. The squadron commander then radioed the rest of his men, "Circle once more and return to airport. Do not harm the balloons. My kid wants one."

"Hot air," said his daddy. "Alexei!" shouted the kid.

To which the rest of the squadron replied, "Alexei," which is the Soviet equivalent of "Roger!"

After the jets returned to the airport, the balloons drifted on a few more miles and then settled to the ground. I am happy to be able to report that the commander of the jet squadron retrieved one of the balloons for his kid. This balloon was properly inscribed with some of the great truths which Stassen wants to bring to eastern Europe. The balloon was a bright red affair (a tactical error) on which was written: "BEWARE OF PEACE—THE COMMUNIST PLOT."

Other balloons collected in the area had similarly appropriate messages for eastern Europe. The population was particularly impressed with a yellow balloon which read: "NOBODY BUT NOBODY UNDER SELLS GIMBEL'S." Others, of a more simple and straightforward nature, bore such slogans as: "WHAT'S GOOD FOR BUSINESS IS GOOD FOR AMERICA!" "EVERY MAN IS A CAPITALIST!" "CENTRAL PARK ZOO, 1951!" "BIGGER LOANS FOR FRANCO!"

The most popular of all the balloons was the one which read: "LONG LIVE CHIANG KAI SHEK, FIGHTER FOR DEMOCRACY." The Soviet people love a good joke just as much as the next fellow.

When the jet commander gave his little boy the balloon, the boy asked, "Daddy, what kept the balloon up?"

"Hot air," said his daddy. "Alexei!" shouted the kid.

UE Convention Asks Truce in Korea, Big-Power Peace Talk

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

By GEORGE MORRIS

Unanimous adoption of a peace resolution calling for an "immediate" cease-fire in Korea on the terms set forth by Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D-Colo) and negotiations by the major powers for a "global formula for peace," yesterday concluded the five-day convention of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

The resolution, declaring that to permit "civilization to be destroyed by World War III is utter insanity," also called for "gradual disarmament and abolition of the use of atomic and other weapons of mass destruction."

Speakers, during discussion on the resolution, put strong emphasis on the need of a more active fight for peace by the UE and its locals. All said that the many legislative objectives set before labor are meaningless unless we have peace.

The resolution of the union, which represents 310,000 workers, resolves:

"That we support Sen. Johnson's resolution in the Senate that the United Nations call upon all nations and all groups now engaged in the war in Korea to cease fire and declare an armistice effective immediately, and that within four months thereafter all prisoners of the Korean war be exchanged and all non-Korean persons, military and non-military, except the ordinary diplomatic representatives, shall depart from North and South Korea."

"That at the same time the United Nations convene an assemblage of the major powers regardless of past or current differences, affiliation or lack of affiliation to international bodies, so that through collective bargaining discussions and negotiations a global formula for peace will be established. And, furthermore of the local's delegation that Lopez

that there must be guaranteed by gradual disarmament the abolition of the use of atomic and other weapons of mass destruction so that mankind may face a future free from dread of annihilation."

The only expression on the convention floor in opposition to the UE program came from John Lopez, of Local 404, Hastings-on-Hudson, a former member of the IUE-CIO. After some sneering remarks about the Soviet Union he said he heard only praise for "Russia and Stalin" but nothing good of America and for that reason objected to the resolution. He concluded with a warning of a "Pearl Harbor."

Replying, president Albert Fitzgerald said:

"I don't think it was the purpose of this convention to care any more about Stalin than about Truman. We are raising our voices to influence the foreign policies of our country."

"The previous speaker said something about remembering Pearl Harbor. We say we don't like our country shaking hands with Germany or Japan. Russia was our ally during the war against Germany and Japan. We are trying to do everything we can to make Russia and America allies again."

"If Russia doesn't do her share, we will condemn her. But our first purpose is to get America to do what's right."

After the cheers for Fitzgerald died down, Fred Barrett, of Local 404 of which Lopez is a delegate, declared in behalf of the majority

spoke only his personal opinion, that the majority of the delegation was fully in accord with the peace resolution, adding, "I don't think we have people in Westchester County wouldn't go along with its splendid purpose."

Earlier the convention passed a resolution vigorously denouncing U.S. negotiations for a military alliance with Franco Spain and demanded that all aid for Franco be stopped and diplomatic relations with him be broken off.

The convention devoted most of the morning to approval of and discussion on the fair practices report and the union's position on the National Negro Labor Council. That session was highlighted by the speech of Ernest Thompson, Negro leader and secretary of the UE's Fair Practices Department, which brought the delegates to their feet with a prolonged ovation. The session marked a new high in attention to the struggles for the rights for the Negro people.

Noting the scheduled convention of the National Negro Labor Council in Cincinnati, Oct. 27-28, and that some UE locals and districts supporting NNLC and are sending delegates, the resolution directed the UE's general execu-

tive board to designate "one or more representatives" to be "observers" at the Cincinnati convention.

The resolution declares that the UE "as a matter of self-interest believes that it is right and proper that Negro workers should and must play a more powerful role in the fight of the Negro people of America for first class citizenship based on economic, social and political equality."

The union declares its duty to "encourage" a movement of Negro workers in the labor movement for such a program.

The approved Fair Practices report is a comprehensive summary of the issues in the fight for Negro rights and resolves, with a series of 11 objectives, to strengthen the Fair Practices Department, widening of application of the "Model FEPC Clause" in all contracts; fight for an FEPC executive order in all levels or branches of government; full opportunities in apprenticeship training; greater activity for adequate housing for Negroes; anti-lynch, anti-politax legislation; organization of southern workers in non-segregated locals and more vigor in a campaign against white-supremacy poison and anti-Semitism and attacks upon foreign born.

Thompson, in his speech, gave a number of examples in his own personal work to prove the contention that there is no problem involving Negro rights that cannot be met by a proper approach and discussion with the union's members. He showed how such problems were solved in locals with a predominantly southern white membership. The UE, he said, is now reaching a "new level" in the development of Negro-white unity. He warned that unless real unity is achieved with Negro workers, "there won't be a union."

Other resolutions directed wires of protest to Chicago's authorities for whitewash of the Cicero mobsters and indictment of their victims; protesting the moves to deport Harry Bridges, Mrs. William Sentner, wife of the UE leader; Anthony Cattanor, former leader of Local 475 and others.

A resolution on political action calls for "independence" of any political party and notes that events have fully confirmed the UE's warning that the top officials of the CIO in making the organization a "tail to one party's kite" were leading labor to political disaster.

500 at Zipper Plant Join Fight For Jobless Aid

Five hundred workers of the Waldes-Kohinoor zipper plant at Long Island City Friday heard an appeal from Esther Letz, executive secretary of the United Labor Action Committee, to join the campaign to repeal the Hughes-Brees law. They voted unanimously to march en masse to the picket line tomorrow (Tuesday) at 12 noon, which the committee is sponsoring, demanding the repeal of this law, which is depriving thousands of workers of their unemployment insurance benefits.

The Waldes-Kohinoor workers were locked out more than a week ago by their employer, and as a result have been deprived of their unemployment insurance benefits for seven weeks.

A special committee of Waldes-Kohinoor workers will launch a fight for the immediate solution to their unemployment insurance problems, recognizing that part of the fight must be to repeal the Hughes-Brees law.

Block Party in B'klyn Spurs Hospital Drive

Several thousand people crowded into Putnam street for a block party given by the Hygienic Block Association and the Bedford-Stuyvesant Health Congress, held as part of the campaign for a hospital in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area. Two dozen women, dressed as nurses, gathered hundreds of names to petitions for such a hospital.

The block was lit with bright lights. In the center of the street Rector Bailey's band gave out with music, and entertainment was provided by Harry Belafonte, Duke Williams, Ernie Lieberman and Laura Duncan in a show emceed by Tommy Watkins, Brooklyn editor of the Amsterdam News.

This week will see feverish activity for "Bedford-Stuyvesant Hospital Day," Friday, when a delegation is expected to knock at the doors of City Hall to press for the construction of a 750-bed interracial hospital.

Representatives of the Health Congress and community groups have obtained an appointment with the Deputy Mayor and with Health Commissioner Mahoney, Mr. Sinnot of the Real Estate Board and Mr. Matskin, assistant to Hospitals Commissioner Marcus Kogel.

Unemployment In 14 Cities Cited by Tobin

(Reprinted from Late Edition of The Worker)

WASHINGTON. — Unemployment exists in at least 14 major urban centers in the U. S., Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin acknowledged here Friday. He named what he called the "labor surplus" areas after President Truman and his cabinet reviewed the question in a meeting called at the request of Charles E. Wilson, war mobilization czar and General Electric magnate.

Tobin gave no estimate of the total unemployment in the 14 centers, which he named as New York City; Providence, R. I.; Lowell, Lawrence and Brockton, Mass.; Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and Hazelton, Pa.; St. Petersburg and Tampa, Fla.; Baton Rouge, La.; Beaumont, Tex.; Terre Haute, Ind., and Winston Salem, N. C.

N.Y. POST ASKS ACTION ON TRUMAN'S TALK ABOUT ATTORNEYS FOR SMITH ACT VICTIMS

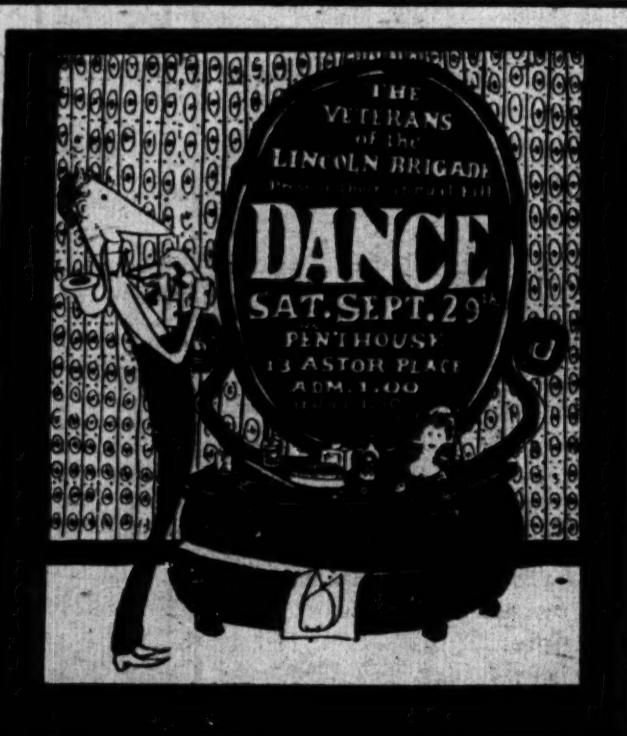
(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

President Truman's plea for adequate counsel for civil liberties defendants should be translated into action by Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, the New York Post declared editorially Friday. Commenting on Truman's plea to the American Bar Assn., convention that lawyers defend

those accused of "espionage and sabotage" and "conspiracy to overthrow the government by force," the Post expressed the hope that "Mr. Truman's Attorney General finds time to communicate their spirit to those prosecutors who have tried to run roughshod over defense counsel in recent trials."

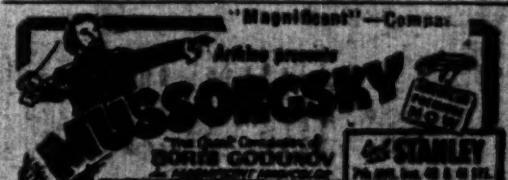
Recalling how John Adams risked his career in March, 1775, to defend British soldiers accused of murder in the Boston Massacre, the Post commented "John Adams could have played it safe, too."

Today, the Post said, "the country has been reduced to the grotesque spectacle of the President imploring the bar to take up the defense of men being prosecuted by the U. S.



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Coast Pension Union Hits War-Made Cuts in Aid

By WILL PARRY

SEATTLE, Sept. 23.—Confronted with unprecedented attacks on social security, stemming from the bipartisan war program, the Washington Pension Union outlined a fighting program for peace, pensions, Negro liberation and civil rights at its 14th annual

SEND 15,000 CALLS FOR NEGRO LABOR CONVENTION

DETROIT, Sept. 23.—Some 15,000 calls have been sent out for the founding convention of the National Negro Labor Council, to be held Oct. 27-28 at the Ritz Ballroom, 1002, Central Ave., Cincinnati, according to William Hood, president, and Coleman Young, executive secretary.

Letters already are coming into the headquarters of the national office of the Negro Labor Council

at 260 E. Vernor Highway here asking for particulars.

Delegates may be sent by local unions, departments, shops or by rank and file committees and other people's organizations. There is a \$2 fee for each delegate.

Main aim of the convention, according to the call, will be "to chart a course to full freedom of the Negro people and an end to the era of second-class citizenship."

Employers, illustrated in Ford's moving jobs to cheaper wage areas.

In Chrysler, murderous speedup is pressed by the company, and those who resist are fired for "violating the contract," which under the company security clause signed by UAW President Walter Reuther declares a worker has to make production or he can be accused of a slowdown.

Under the much ballyhooed five-year contracts that Reuther termed the milestones of progress, workers have discovered they cannot take strike action without an okay by 50 different kinds of porkchoppers. They have found that other unions like the oil workers are going out for \$2 a day increase, while the auto workers have to be satisfied with a penny an hour increase.

Warns Arms Spending Cuts Living Standard

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 23.—Dr. Harold W. Dodd, president of Princeton University, said today that the nation's huge military build-up will lead inevitably to a lower standard of living.

Dodds, speaking at formal exercises opening the university's 206th academic year, said that the arms budget will affect the standard of living for many years.

"Political slumber songs will not alter the inevitability of this grim face," he added.

Canadian Auto Workers Form Jobless Group

WINDSOR, Canada, Sept. 23.—United Auto Workers delegates representing 60,000 Canadian workers in locals from Windsor to Montreal voted recently to set up an organization to fight for the needs of the unemployed. They recommended to Canada UAW locals endorsement of the proposal by Windsor Ford Local 200 for a 32-hour-week with 40 hours pay as one way to cut layoffs. The delegates endorsed that proposal.

The delegates stated, "Whenever hours of work are being cut by the corporations, the local unions involved must demand that no cut be allowed in take-home pay."

One-third of Windsor's 24,000 auto workers are to be out of work before Oct. 1. The remaining workers are expecting to work four days a week, which is why the demand is being raised for five days pay for the four days work.

No specific time and place to open this issue with the Ford, Chrysler and General Motors managements has been asked by the UAW. When the big layoffs came recently, Chrysler and Ford union negotiators were bargaining for 30 cents an hour, 25 cents of which was to go for a straight across-the-board wage increase.

policy as the primary source of welfare cut such as the 37 to 45 percent slashes in grants to mothers, children and the disabled jobless in this state.

It called for "a new political realignment in the state and nation" by 1952 to "present the people with a choice between peace and war," and denounced the war policies espoused by both old parties on a state and national level.

Repeal of the Smith, McCarran and Taft-Hartley Acts was demanded by delegates, who scored denials of bail and saluted the minority opinions of Justices Black and Douglas in the case of the Communist leaders.

Election of a Negro woman as Vice-President and a unanimous vote of censure given a delegate for using a chauvinist epithet were outstanding convention features. The stinging censure dealt by the body to delegate Chart Pitt demonstrated even more sharply that the unanimous adoption of a hard-hitting program against Jim Crow frameups and welfare department discrimination that the union means business on the question of Negro rights.

Mrs. Sarah Jackson, the first Negro ever elected to top office in the union, chaired the convention's peace activities committee and read the poem "A Black Woman Speaks to White Womanhood," by Beulah Richardson, at a mass rally held in conjunction with the sessions.

The union called for the setting up of peace committees in every local to carry the struggle for world peace into communities and other organizations.

Delegates demanded ceasefire and peace talks in Korea; endorsed a Five-Power conference to draw up a world peace pact leading to disarmament; and called on the U. S. Senate to refuse to ratify the Japanese treaty which they branded "a deal with the Pearl Harbor gang."

The union reported 700 new members since May 1, bringing total membership above 14,000. Credentials report showed 281 delegates from 58 local unions, a substantial increase over last year's total of 214 from 40 locals. This growth was registered in a period in which the Pension Union has been under the most savage attacks from press, radio and state officials in its entire history for its uncompromising program.

Five Virginia Kids Come to PS 23

Family of Martinsville 7 Victim Here; Mrs. Grayson Tells of Plans for Children

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

P.S. 23 in the Bronx got five new pupils from Virginia yesterday—one pretty girl of 10 and four handsome boys of eight, seven, six and four. They did not appear to be children hit by a brutal tragedy, but they are the children of Frances DeSales Grayson of Martinsville, Va.

No doubt they may make a little stir at P.S. 23, for the entire world knows that their daddy, and six other Negroes were framed and then killed by the State of Virginia—a white woman had cried RAPE!

With them is their heroic, beautiful mother, Mrs. Josephine Grayson, 28, who went up and down the land calling on the people to save her husband.

"I'm just down on Virginia," Mrs. Grayson said bitterly. "I didn't want to live there any more, or have my children brought up there."

When she made this known recently, the Prisoners Relief Committee of the Civil Rights Congress, which fought for the Martinsville Seven, arranged to bring the family to New York.

We talked with Mrs. Grayson and the kids after they had been to get vaccinations and things for school. They were aided by Mrs. Della Sheppard, Prisoners Relief Committee director. The kids were bustling around the office coloring comic books with new crayons.

SEEKS JOB

Asked about her plans, Mrs. Grayson said, "I want to learn some kind of trade and get a job to support the children. My husband was a furniture worker. That's what I'd like to be. And he was a union man too," she added with pride.

We asked Mrs. Grayson how the death of their father affected the children.

"They'll never forget it," she answered, "because they all remember how the police broke down our door when they arrested my husband. And the little one, that's James, he said he'd kill them some day for what they did to his daddy. When we passed through Richmond they all knew that was where their daddy was buried."

Barbara, the 10-year-old girl, said, "I like New York better than Virginia!" She said she wants to stick with them.



Mrs. Josephine Grayson and her five children at the time of her fight two years ago to save the life of her husband from a rape frameup.

be a teacher when she grows up.

DeSales, Lawrence, and Charles are cowboys, podner. They want Hop-a-Long Cassidy hats and guns, and Barbara wants a doll. But James, a chubby solemn fellow, said, "I want some boxing gloves so I can be like Joe Louis!"

"The children are all proud of their father," Mrs. Grayson said.

Mrs. Sheppard said that unions will be asked to find Mrs. Grayson a job.

"They don't have a permanent home yet," she added. "They need an apartment."

The CRC is providing medical attention for Mrs. Grayson.

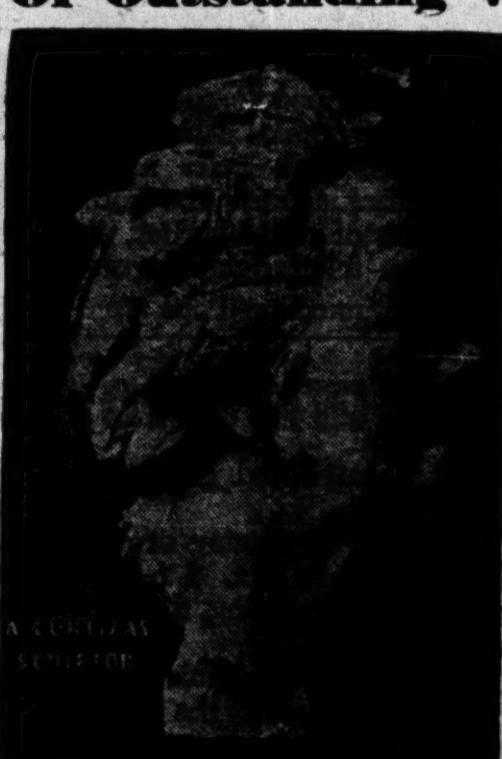
Naturally Mrs. Grayson feels the anxiety of starting out on a new life in a strange place with her children, but there is no doubt in her mind about one thing.

"Yes indeed," she said. "I'm going to fight right along with the Civil Rights Congress. Mr. Patterson and everyone did so much for me, and they're doing a lot for our people. I'm going to

stick with them."

AFL BUTCHER'S PAPER EULOGIZES MOTHER BLOOR

Acclaims Life of Self-Sacrifice Of Outstanding Woman Communist



MOTHER BLOOR

demonstrations and riots than any woman on this continent.

"We met her just once in the years long since past and we remember that she told us, 'Keep fighting and one day the Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen will be a powerful union.' All of this has come true. She was a remarkable winsome lady then. Her face had an unbelievable sweetness that could have been selected by advertising men for Mother's Day promotion.

"Mother Bloor" admitted that she was arrested at least forty times, but her every arrest was the result of her interest in the downtrodden. Like most of us, when the cruel imperial monarchy in Russia was given the boot, she was overjoyed. It may have been that she desired to reward the Bolsheviks by becoming a member of the party. Even this did not destroy her sweetness. Here was a life of self-sacrificing picket lines, protest meetings, for her fellow human beings. . . .

Mother Bloor was an "angel," who was "continually stirred by poverty and oppression of others," a warm tribute to her memory declares in the current issue of The Butcher Workman, official organ of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen of America, AFL. The eulogy appears on the editorial page, conducted by Earl W. Jimerson, president and Patrick E. Gorman, secretary-treasurer of the international union. It asserts that Mother Bloor's "as a life of self-sacrifice for her fellow human beings." It implies erroneously, however, that this life was at odds with Mother Bloor's belief in socialism and her many years as a Communist leader.

The text of the editorial follows:

"Mrs. Ella Reeve Bloor Omholt, 'Mother Bloor' to most of the old-timers in the labor movement is home at Quakerstown, Pa., at the dead. She died in a convalescent age of 88.

Pearl Primus' African Dances Suggest Possibilities Here

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

Miss Pearl Primus is a fine dancer whose serious study of the origins of African and American Negro dances made her performance before 400 at the Harlem Boys Club a rare treat. Both she and the Committee for the Negro in the Arts for whose benefit she dances, served the community with a popular cultural event.

The dancer got together with the audience when she opened with a warm talk explaining what she was about.

She told of her recent trip to Africa where she studied religious and ceremonial dances in Liberia, the Belgian Congo, the Cameroons, the Ivory Coast, the Gold Coast, French Equatorial Africa, Nigeria and Senegal. She related how a grammar school teacher had once insulted the culture of Africa and the heritage of New World Negroes.

It was her purpose, she said, to show in her medium the African cultures and their influence on the dances of the Americas. And this she did in the "Fanga" and in showing the genesis of the "Conga" in the West Indies Calypso movements and the Lindy Hop.

Costumed in colorful African and West Indian garments, her ease of movement, now with slow grace, then with sprightliness, showed complete control. Her hand movements supplied delicate and gentle sensitivity to her relaxed but confident stage presence, while her facial expressions and head movements were alive with humor and sarcasm. She was accompanied by Moses Miam, a Nigerian drummer, and also used recordings of "Leadbelly" and others. Her stories of Africa left no room for white supremacists to slander African culture.

Her first dance, "A Prayer for Peace," characterized, she said, the yearning of African people. And she declared, "I feel that as long as people are enslaved there will be wars. So the keynote of all these conferences should be freedom."

The enthusiastic response of the predominantly Negro audience indicated their appreciation not only of the exciting entertainment but also of its importance to them as citizens.

The African dances Miss Primus re-created were mostly the ceremonies and symbolism of agricultural and handicraft societies permeated with animism, earth worship and awe of nature of peoples whose historical development has been retarded by three centuries of imperialist robbery and genocide.

Miss Primus found the jungle's laws to be "honesty and dignity." Engels discusses this exhaustively in the "Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State," when he speaks of the "simple moral greatness . . ." of the ancient societies. In her talk she indicated today's civilization of greed, dishonesty and violence.

Coming to the New World she showed how the dances and songs are stamped with the people's experience and struggles against slavery. She showed how West Indian slaves worked in rhythm because of being chained together on vast plantations and thus originated the "Conga."

Miss Primus is therefore an artist conscious of these basic social phenomena and their influence on art.

Miss Primus' African dances showed the functional nature of ancient ceremonial dance motifs, but gave only a passive hint, however, of Africa's tortured history in which, according to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, over 100,000,000 men, women and children have been exterminated.

One question that her interpretations raised in my mind was



PEARL PRIMUS

how can the fine values depicted in her African numbers be linked up with the struggle-born motifs of the Americas?

This reviewer also wondered, while watching Miss Primus, what has happened to the dance motifs of African tribal peoples who have been driven from the land and into the compounds of the cities to be exploited in the mines and other industries as in Liberia, Nigeria, etc.

For example, W. L. Russell, Pittsburgh Press columnist, writing in the Sept. 18 issue, says,

"The first shiploads of a 30 million-ton mountain of ore have come from the Liberian jungles. . . . Today at Bomi, where only a few weeks ago there was nothing but the sounds of the jungle and the drip of tropical rain, machinery clanks and roars. . . . It is being done by a New York business firm teamed up with a steel company and a Dutch iron-mining and ore trading organization. . . . And, concludes Mr. Russell, "Liberia's rich ore should help sway the balance of the free world's struggle for survival. . . ."

And what does this have to do with a dance review? Well, are the 2,200 Liberians that cleared the forest "free" to advance their culture, when their rulers, the Tubman Administration, is be

holden to the Firestone Rubber Co. and the U. S. State Department through a 22 million dollar loan?

And what influence has the struggle of the Nigerian mine workers, like those shot down at Enugu, or the fight of the Herero peoples for their land against South African fascists, had on their cultural patterns?

Thus, when Miss Primus says, "discrimination is caused by misunderstanding," we must ask. Who causes misunderstanding? And we find the culprits are "Western" historians, and so-called anthropologists, who concoct lies about Africans and American Negroes to justify their oppression. Television programs, the newest device of "Western" culture, abounds with cannibals and Negro stereotypes.

Miss Primus, however, is breaking new and important ground in the development of Negro culture. She challenged the prevailing barren technique of "modern" dancing.

Personally I would welcome a study into such U. S. dancing as "The Cake-walk," "Tap Dancing," "Charleston," "The Lindy Hop," and today's crazy "Apple Jack" done to Bebop.

Finally the preservation and bringing forward of any peoples' culture today will be done by the working class and those devoted to its values. For there is a struggle of cultures going on today, with the ruling class intent on destroying anything that helps the people's struggle for liberation.

Hence today's artists of oppressed peoples can best protect their culture by making such techniques and meanings as Miss Primus a studied part of an indestructible cultural chain between Africa and the Americas for in both places the workingclass will finally make honesty and human dignity the basis of all culture.

on the scoreboard—

by LESTER RODNEY

It's Saddler and Pep Again

IN THE MIDDLE of the pennant race's last exciting week, we have ourselves another championship fight. That is, we ought to have, but with another radio and television blackout the only ones who'll "have it" are the cash customers and the sports writers in New York, and the relative handful in out of town theatres where TV is piped in past your aerial.

It's chapter four for the world featherweight title between Sandy Saddler, the champ, and Willie Pep. It's at the Polo Grounds, and at least the Giants field is coming up with a few championships in boxing if not in baseball. (Nice finish anyhow, Giants, if I were a Giant fan I'd be proud of you.)

Since these fights between the two best little men around (126-pound limit) have been going on since October in 1948, a brief review to refresh the memory and bring us to meeting number four seems in order.

On that night in '48, it was a young, promising Sandy Saddler, 22, out of Harlem, against the master featherweight of all time, Connecticut's Willie Pep, winner of 137 fights and loser of only one, a decision to the lightweight champ.

Saddler knocked Pep out with a blistering attack and two things seemed obvious. One—a new fistic great had blossomed into maturity and two—Pep, at 26, was suddenly over the hill. He had fought a long time, the lighter ones burn out and go earlier, (no 37-year-old champs in this class) and he had been in a bad plane crash which had laid him up and now the combination of all this plus the flying fists of Saddler seemed to add up to finis.

The first part was right—Saddler had matured into a great fighter and topnotch champ. But the second was premature.

The kind of fighter Saddler showed himself to be this night was one with good speed, fluent motion and a deliverer of destructive precision punches from a pair of long arms. He poured on the pace from the start, constantly pressing for openings, caught Pep off guard and never let him off the hook. Unlike many other classy looking young boxers, he also showed he could handle himself inside. Some of his most damaging blows were struck with one of his arms locked by Pep.

In the dressing room after Sandy said, "I watched him closely against Paddy DeMarco and I knew he would try to spin me around. I was ready for it."

Saddler's first title defense was against Willie Pep the following February. The memory of what Willie had been and the refusal to believe he could be through made the ex-champ the favorite to turn the tables, and he did in one of the most dramatic fights in fistic history.

Not all he had been in those peerless early years, but summoning every bit of ring guile, knowledge and tactics, Pep just made it. He paced himself perfectly. He moved away then sped in with rapid fire punches, triple jabs and a right cross over it, absorbing an occasional stiff Saddler poke, moving, moving, moving, backwards, in, sideways, never doing the same thing twice, fighting a fight that confirmed him as the best feather of all time, over Kilbane, Attel, Dundee and Young Corbett.

In the 6th, 7th and 8th, he almost had Saddler readied for a KO but never dared change his master plan and move in to where it could suddenly turn around with a flash of Sandy's dynamite. In the 10th Saddler caught him a terrific right and just couldn't put the finish on Willie as, hurt, he reached back for every bit of ring guile he had accumulated.

Pep won on points. In the dressing room he looked much worse than the loser. When someone asked the usual stupid question "did he hurt you," Willie snorted, "Look at my face." If Pep had to come out for the 16th he would have been a dead duck. That's how close he figured it and brought it off.

Willie kept Sandy waiting a year and a half for a return and this started an atmosphere of decided unfriendliness between the two.

This time, September, 1950, Saddler was favored because nobody could imagine anyone being so desperately perfect again, especially a year and a half later.

In this fight Pep was doing the same thing again just as brilliantly but Saddler suddenly spilled him for nine in the third round. Willie maneuvered marvellously again, survived, and was winning on points when the fight came to its odd finish. Pep didn't come out for the 8th round after a 7th round melee on the ropes. He had twisted his shoulder in the inside wrestling and was in pain. It was a technical KO and the return of the title for Saddler.

Afterward Pep accused Saddler of deliberately throwing out his shoulder. Saddler angrily retorted that Willie seemed to want out, knowing his impending KO fate. As I saw it, it seemed to me that Pep was in genuine pain, but it was stupid nonsense to say that Saddler set out to deliberately wrench his shoulder out of his socket. I also saw, and recorded the fact that earlier in that same seventh Saddler had sizzled in a terrific body punch which seemed to stop Pep and drain him of strength. Body punches often escape the dramatic notice of head punches but often mark the moment on which a fight pivots. That was such a moment.

Well, Saddler kept Willie waiting one year this time. They've been arguing on percentage and no love has been lost. Now it's chapter four coming up.

Ted Tinsley Says

I WANNA BALLOON!

Chin up, fellows! Some of the balloons got through!

The balloons in question were financed and launched by an outfit known as "Crusade for Freedom" on whose behalf General Lucius Clay spoke shortly after he sprung Ilse Koch, the "beast of Buchenwald." This organization is now conducting a fund drive to support radio stations and balloons which will "drive the American story" into eastern Europe.

Among the speakers at a meeting which launched this fund drive was Harold E. Stassen, a prominent goldbrick salesman, who gave an inspiring report on the balloon situation.

A newspaper paraphrased Stassen as reporting that "Russian fighter planes had tried to shoot down balloons carrying freedom messages but that the balloons had gone through."

I can give detailed information concerning this incident since I have a direct pipeline to David Sarnoff, another shining Crusader for Freedom (except on the networks) who is acting as chairman of the fund drive.

Two weeks ago guards at a Soviet border city spotted 14 balloons drifting toward Moscow. The corporal of the guard immediately reported to his company commander. After 10 minutes a squadron of jet planes was called into action. The jets circled the balloons three times. The squadron commander then radioed the rest of his men, "Circle once more and return to airport. Do not harm the balloons. My kid wants one."

"Hot air," said his daddy. "Alexei" shouted the kid.

To which the rest of the squadron replied, "Alexei," which is the Soviet equivalent of "Roger!"

After the jets returned to the airport, the balloons drifted on a few more miles and then settled to the ground. I am happy to be able to report that the commander of the jet squadron retrieved one of the balloons for his kid. This balloon was properly inscribed with some of the great truths which Stassen wants to bring to eastern Europe. The balloon was a bright red affair (a tactical error) on which was written: "BEWARE OF PEACE—THE COMMUNIST PLOT."

Other balloons collected in the area had similarly appropriate messages for eastern Europe. The population was particularly impressed with a yellow balloon which read: "NOBODY BUT NOBODY UNDERSELLS GIMBEL'S." Others, of a more simple and straightforward nature, bore such slogans as: "WHAT'S GOOD FOR BUSINESS IS GOOD FOR AMERICA!" "EVERY MAN IS A CAPITALIST!" "CENTRAL PARK ZOO, 1951!" "BIGGER LOANS FOR FRANCO!"

The most popular of all the balloons was the one which read: "LONG LIVE CHIANG KAI SHEK, FIGHTER FOR DEMOCRACY." The Soviet people love a good joke just as much as the next fellow.

When the jet commander gave his little boy the balloon, the boy asked, "Daddy, what kept the balloon up?" "Hot air," said his daddy. "Alexei" shouted the kid.

UE Convention Asks Truce in Korea, Big-Power Peace Talk

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

By GEORGE MORRIS

Unanimous adoption of a peace resolution calling for an "immediate" cease-fire in Korea on the terms set forth by Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D-Colo) and negotiations by the major powers for a "global formula for peace," yesterday concluded the five-day convention of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

The resolution, declaring that to permit "civilization to be destroyed by World War III is utter insanity," also called for "gradual disarmament and abolition of the use of atomic and other weapons of mass destruction."

Speakers, during discussion on the resolution, put strong emphasis on the need of a more active fight for peace by the UE and its locals. All said that the many legislative objectives set before labor are meaningless unless we have peace.

The resolution of the union, which represents 310,000 workers, resolves:

"That we support Sen. Johnson's resolution in the Senate that the United Nations call upon all nations and all groups now engaged in the war in Korea to cease fire and declare an armistice effective immediately, and that within four months thereafter all prisoners of the Korean war be exchanged and all non-Korean persons, military and non-military, except the ordinary diplomatic representatives, shall depart from North and South Korea."

"That at the same time the United Nations convene an assemblage of the major powers regardless of past or current differences, affiliation or lack of affiliation to international bodies, so that through collective bargaining discussions and negotiations a global formula for peace will be established. And, furthermore

that there must be guaranteed by gradual disarmament the abolition of the use of atomic and other weapons of mass destruction so that mankind may face a future free from dread of annihilation."

The only expression on the convention floor in opposition to the UE program came from John Lopez, of Local 404, Hastings-on-Hudson, a former member of the IUE-CIO. After some sneering remarks about the Soviet Union he said he heard only praise for "Russia and Stalin" but nothing good of America and for that reason objected to the resolution. He concluded with a warning of a "Pearl Harbor."

Replying, president Albert Fitzgerald said:

"I don't think it was the purpose of this convention to care any more about Stalin than about Truman. We are raising our voices to influence the foreign policies of our country."

"The previous speaker said something about remembering Pearl Harbor. We say we don't like our country shaking hands with Germany or Japan. Russia was our ally during the war against Germany and Japan. We are trying to do everything we can to make Russia and America allies again."

"If Russia doesn't do her share, we will condemn her. But our first purpose is to get America to do what's right."

After the cheers for Fitzgerald died down, Fred Barrett, of Local 404 of which Lopez is a delegate, declared in behalf of the majority of the local's delegation that Lopez

spoke only his personal opinion, that the majority of the delegation was fully in accord with the peace resolution, adding, "I don't think we have people in Westchester County wouldn't go along with its splendid purpose."

Earlier the convention passed a resolution vigorously denouncing U.S. negotiations for a military alliance with Franco Spain and demanded that all aid for Franco be stopped and diplomatic relations with him be broken off.

The convention devoted most of the morning to approval of and discussion on the fair practices report and the union's position on the National Negro Labor Council. That session was highlighted by the speech of Ernest Thompson, Negro leader and secretary of the UE's Fair Practices Department, which brought the delegates to their feet with a prolonged ovation. The session marked a new high in attention to the struggles for the rights for the Negro people.

Noting the scheduled convention of the National Negro Labor Council in Cincinnati, Oct. 27-28, and that some UE locals and districts supporting NNLC and are sending delegates, the resolution directed the UE's general execu-

tive board to designate "one or more representatives" to be "observers" at the Cincinnati convention.

The resolution declares that the UE "as a matter of self-interest believes that it is right and proper that Negro workers should and must play a more powerful role in the fight of the Negro people of America for first class citizenship based on economic, social and political equality."

The union declares its duty to "encourage" a movement of Negro workers in the labor movement for such a program.

The approved Fair Practices report is a comprehensive summary of the issues in the fight for Negro rights and resolves, with a series of 11 objectives, to strengthen the Fair Practices Department, widening of application of the "Model FEPC Clause" in all contracts; fight for an FEPC executive order in all levels or branches of government; full opportunities in apprenticeship training; greater activity for adequate housing for Negroes; anti-lynch, anti-politax legislation; organization of southern workers in non-segregated locals and more vigor in a campaign against white-supremacy poison and anti-Semitism and attacks upon foreign born.

Thompson, in his speech, gave a number of examples in his own personal work to prove the contention that there is no problem involving Negro rights that cannot be met by a proper approach and discussion with the union's members. He showed how such problems were solved in locals with a predominantly southern white membership. The UE, he said, is now reaching a "new level" in the development of Negro-white unity. He warned that unless real unity is achieved with Negro workers, "there won't be a union."

Other resolutions directed wires of protest to Chicago's authorities for whitewash of the Cicero mobsters and indictment of their victims; protesting the moves to deport Harry Bridges, Mrs. William Sentner, wife of the UE leader; Anthony Cattanor, former leader of Local 475 and others.

A resolution on political action calls for "independence" of any political party and notes that events have fully confirmed the UE's warning that the top officials of the CIO in making the organization a "tail to one party's kite" were leading labor to political disaster.

500 at Zipper Plant Join Fight For Jobless Aid

Five hundred workers of the Waldes-Kohinoor zipper plant at Long Island City Friday heard an appeal from Esther Letz, executive secretary of the United Labor Action Committee, to join the campaign to repeal the Hughes-Brees law. They voted unanimously to march en masse to the picket line tomorrow (Tuesday) at 12 noon, which the committee is sponsoring, demanding the repeal of this law, which is depriving thousands of workers of their unemployment insurance benefits.

The Waldes-Kohinoor workers were locked out more than a week ago by their employer, and as a result have been deprived of their unemployment insurance benefits for seven weeks.

A special committee of Waldes-Kohinoor workers will launch a fight-for-the-immediate-solution to their unemployment insurance problems, recognizing that part of the fight must be to repeal the Hughes-Brees law.

Block Party in B'klyn Spurs Hospital Drive

Several thousand people crowded into Putnam street for a block party given by the Hygienic Block Association and the Bedford-Stuyvesant Health Congress, held as part of the campaign for a hospital in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area. Two dozen women, dressed as nurses, gathered hundreds of names to petitions for such a hospital.

The block was lit with bright lights. In the center of the street Rector Bailey's band gave out with music, and entertainment was provided by Harry Belafonte, Duke Williams, Ernie Lieberman and Laura Duncan in a show emceed by Tommy Watkins, Brooklyn editor of the Amsterdam News.

This week will see feverish activity for "Bedford-Stuyvesant Hospital Day," Friday, when a delegation is expected to knock at the doors of City Hall to press for the construction of a 750-bed interracial hospital.

Representatives of the Health Congress and community groups have obtained an appointment with the Deputy Mayor and with Health Commissioner Mahoney, Mr. Sinnot of the Real Estate Board and Mr. Matskin, assistant to Hospitals Commissioner Marcus Kogel.

Unemployment In 14 Cities Cited by Tobin

(Reprinted from Late Edition of The Worker)

WASHINGTON. — Unemployment exists in at least 14 major urban centers in the U. S., Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin acknowledged here Friday. He named what he called the "labor surplus" areas after President Truman and his cabinet reviewed the question in a meeting called at the request of Charles E. Wilson, war mobilization czar and General Electric magnate.

Tobin gave no estimate of the total unemployment in the 14 centers, which he named as New York City; Providence, R. I.; Lowell, Lawrence and Brockton, Mass.; Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and Hazelton, Pa.; St. Petersburg and Tampa, Fla.; Baton Rouge, La.; Beaumont, Tex.; Terre Haute, Ind.; and Winston-Salem, N. C.

N.Y. POST ASKS ACTION ON TRUMAN'S TALK ABOUT ATTORNEYS FOR SMITH ACT VICTIMS

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

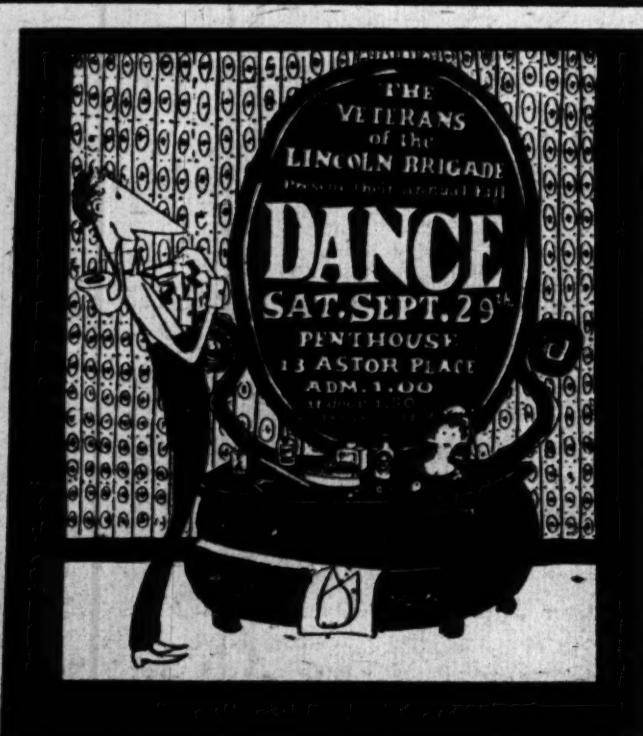
President Truman's plea for adequate counsel for civil liberties defendants should be translated into action by Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, the New York Post declared editorially Friday. Commenting on Truman's plea to the American Bar Assn., convention that lawyers defend

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those accused of "espionage and sabotage" and "conspiracy to overthrow the government by force," the Post expressed the hope that "Mr. Truman's Attorney General finds time to communicate their spirit to those prosecutors who have tried to run roughshod over defense counsel in recent trials." Recalling how John Adams risked his career in March, 1775, to defend British soldiers accused of murder in the Boston Massacre, the Post commented "John Adams could have played it safe, too."

Today, the Post said, "the country has been reduced to the grotesque spectacle of the President imploring the bar to take up the defense of men being prosecuted by the U. S.



JEFFERSON SCHOOL
INSTITUTE OF MARXIST STUDIES
Begin Today — Including Continuation Classes
Interviews still being taken for new students

